Two Parts
10 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,954. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

LAURADA OFF FOR CUBA

Boxes of Arms and Ammunition on Board.

SPANISH DETECTIVES FAIL

Decoy Tugboats Took on Mysterious Cargo.

REPORT MADE TO U. S. OFFICIALS

In the Meantime the Real Filibuster Was Loaded and Got Safely Out of the Way.

CAPT. O'BRIEN ABOARD THE CRAFT

Anchored Outside Sandy Hook and Received Patriot Generals and Recruits, It Is Said.

If the steamship Laurada, which steamed boldly into this port Saturday afternoon and slipped quietly out a few hours later is not molested by Spanish war craft, and succeeds in escaping the perils which environ a craft laden with munitions of war and destitute of clearance papers, the many friends of Cuba will have reasons to rejoice, and the patriots' cry for arms and for cartridges may be stilled, for the ship has plenty of both on board.

Capt. John O'Brien of Bermuda fame is aboard the craft, and his presence there is an augury that the martial cargo will be safely handed over to the Cuban insurgents, as was the cargo of the Bermuda.

Spanish Consular representatives stationed in this city and charged with the duty of preventing the fitting out of filibustering expeditions at this port, were clearly outwitted by the superior tactics of the men who had the Laurada and her consignment of arms in charge.

The Laurada has long been an object of suspicion. She went on a mysterious mission somewhere not long ago, and when she returned to Philadelphia her crew was placed under arrest and tried. The trial resulted in nothing, for nothing could be proved, so the men were released.

The ship remained quiescent awhile, and then came rumors of another expedition to which her name was coupled. Spanish Consuls were immediately on the qui vive, and when the ship was signalled as standing in by Sandy Hook, the news was flashed to the Spanish Consulate and the tug R. J. Moran was chartered and sent down the bay to investigate. On board were several representatives of the Consular office.

If the Laurada had any secrets, she did not reveal them. She went to an anchorage off the Statue of Liberty and the chartered tug hovered near for a while, and then the people who had her in charge had their suspicions directed to a steam lighter, which had approached within hailing distance of the Laurada and had then proceeded up the bay.

The tug followed the lighter. The latter swung into Pier 11 East River, and for several minutes her crew and some longshoremen were busy transferring a number of boxes from the wharf to the deck of the craft. The Moran rubbed her nose against an adjoining pier, and the men on board of her tried to look unconcerned and interested in things other than the lighter and her doings.

The crew of the lighter may not have seen the tug, but they did not take any note of the watchers, so far as known. At any rate, they did not pay any attention to that vessel, and when the last box had been put on board, the lines were cast off, the whistle gave a toot, the engines began to throb, and the lumbering craft slowly made her way out from the pier and headed up stream.

The tug pushed out from Pier 10, and leisurely followed in her wake. The followed lighter put in at a pier a few hundred yards further up stream, and the tug got a line fast to an adjoining bulkhead. A dozen long boxes were put on board the lighter there, and then the vessel headed down the East River, with the tug not far astern. Going tandem, the two passed Governors Island and entered the waters of the upper bay. The Laurada lay on the starboard hand, but the lighter never swerved in her direction by a single compass point.

Just before Bay Ridge was abeam, the lighter commenced to turn, and, describing a circle, headed back up stream.

If those on board were not certain that their movements were being followed by the tug, they were assured of the fact then. Around the tug came, and when the lighter had swung up stream the tug was headed in the same direction, and less than a biscuit's throw away. The manœuvre had discovered their intentions, if it had done nothing else, and, throwing aside further efforts at concealment, the tug ranged near, and the men in the pilot house did their best to discover by means of glasses everything that could be learned about the pile of boxes on the lighter's deck.

The lighter wended her way up the Buttermilk Channel, and then, swinging inshore, found a period alongside the Atlantic Docks. Lines were got out and made fast, fires were banked, lights put out, several men went ashore, and to the watchers on board the tug it looked as though the craft had tied up for the night.

And the watchers rejoiced. They had foiled the Cubans, they felt sure. And in that pleasant belief the tug steamed away to take a casual survey of the Laurada. For an hour or more they hovered near the vessel, but there was nothing on board to excite suspicion—all on board the ship was still, and here and there a light winking through a porthole was the only evidence that there was any life on board.

After a long survey of the craft and her surroundings, the tug was headed back to the Atlantic Docks. The people on board wanted to satisfy an idle curiosity as to whether any of the lighter's crew were stirring. None seemed to be, and the tug ranged near to obtain a better view of that pile of boxes on her deck.

But not a box was there—the pile had vanished as if by magic, and not a splinter or a shaving was left to tell what it had been or whither it had gone. A tugboat was just on the point of being swallowed up in the gloom that was hanging over the East River, and after the strange craft the Moran went. She found her not, and after a vain search, around the river front, and a further peering into dark ships, the boat was headed back to the Laurada to resume her vigil there.

They found her not. Two tugs were heading in from where her berth had been, but these came slopping along in sullen silence, and no answer came to the hail that was shouted to them.

And now the Moran's people do not know whether the tug they chased up the river was a decoy or whether blind fate led them from the scent. One thing they do know and that is that the lighter's cargo was put on board the Laurada before that vessel sailed. If they do not they can find some people around South Street who can assure them that it was.

One of these confided to the reporters yesterday that the lighter's cargo consisted of 400 boxes, which looked very much like cases of ammunition. It was said that four Gardner rapid-fire guns were included in the cargo, and that twelve cases of Winchester rifles were also on board.

The Laurada passed Quarantine inward bound at 4 o'clock P. M., and stood by that point outward bound shortly before 10 o'clock P. M. Soon after anchoring, the Dalzell tug C. P. Raymond ran alongside, and Capt. John O'Brien got on board. Capt. Dickman, who was in command of the Laurada, wanted to go ashore, and the Captain of the tug said he would take him, and did so, landing him at the Battery. J. D. Hart had in the meantime chartered the tug F. B. Dalzell of the same company, and at 7 o'clock a party of seven climbed on board the Dalzell and directed Capt. Denyse to put them on board the Laurada. Mr. Hart was one of the party. The others were a tall Cuban, supposed to be Gen. Ruiz; a Sandy Hook pilot, Capt. Dickman, a boy, and a young man who was said to be a clerk for Hart.

All were landed on the steamship. The tug was directed to keep alongside, and, after a few minutes, Mr. Hart and his clerk jumped on board the tug and gave orders to return to the city. The Laurada got under way shortly afterward.

It was said late last night that the tug O. V. Coffin was the boat which had taken the arms from the lighter and put them on board the Laurada. When the report got out the tug was tied up in her slip at Pier 17 East River. No one was on board the craft.

Consul General Baldasano was one of those on board the tug Moran. When it was found that the lighter had tied up at the Atlantic Basin, the Spanish diplomat caused himself to be landed at the Barge Office, where he notified the revenue cutter officers. The Chandler got up steam and awaited orders from the United States Marshals, who had been summoned. No orders were issued, for when the Moran finally got back and reported that the Laurada had sailed it was known to be useless to start in pursuit, as that vessel then had a full hour's start and is much faster than the revenue cutter.

It was reported that fifty-one men had been put on the Laurada, but the report is not credited.

MEN KILLED IN A LUMBER FIRE.

Three Known to be Dead—20,000,000 Feet of Lumber Burned.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 10.—One of the most destructive fires in the history of Northern Wisconsin occurred here this morning. Special trains brought the departments from Washburn and near-by towns to render assistance. At least three persons lost their lives, and the property loss is nearly $500,000. The dead are:

ENGEDMAN, PETER.
NOLANDER, JOHN.
OLSEN, OLE.

Nearly 20,000,000 feet of lumber were burned. The fire started in W. R. Durfee's lumber dock. The mill was surrounded by water and wooden tramways leading to the shore. When the flames burst out in great volume and enveloped the mill and the dock all the men but four succeeded in reaching the tramways.

The origin of the fire is still a mystery, but it is presumed that a spark from some employe's pipe started the lumber pile in Durfee's yard. The distance between Durfee's and the Shores Lumber Company's docks is only fifty feet. The fire jumped across the short stretch of water in fifteen minutes after it had started. The Keystone Lumber Company's mill and other mills were shut down soon after the fire started, and all the employes flocked to the Shores plant to fight the flames.

Heavy rains checked the flames at 11 o'clock. Ole Olsen died from the effects of heat in fighting the fire. The body of one of the unfortunates was recovered at 5 o'clock and identified as that of Peter Engedmah, an employe of the Shores Lumber Company. He was unmarried, and the body will be sent to his brother, at Reed City, Mich. He jumped into the bay while enveloped in flames and sank immediately. A thousand persons saw him perish, but there was no way to render him assistance.

The loss in detail is as follows: Shores Lumber Company, plant and dock, $250,000; Shores Lumber Company, lumber, $140,000; lumber of other parties and docks, $88,000. Total loss, $478,000; total insurance, $350,000.

EDISON WORKED TILL DAYLIGHT.

His Fluoroscope to be Ready To-night at the Exposition.

After Thomas A. Edison brought his fluoroscope into working order on Saturday night at the Electrical Exposition, the apparatus remained efficient for about an hour.

At the end of that time the core of soft iron wire in the Ruhmkorff coil used by Mr. Edison grew hot, and had to be taken out and replaced—a matter of considerable difficulty.

Mr. Edison, his three assistants, Max Osterberg, and Charles W. Price, the editor of The Electrical Review, spent the night in continuous work. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Edison went to the Murray Hill Hotel and took two hours' sleep, after which he resumed work again.

Three of his former assistants, including T. Commerford Martin, visited him during the day with proffers of assistance. He had, besides, the invaluable aid of Mr. Sterninger, who had charge of the Edison exhibit during the World's Fair in Chicago. The apparatus will be in complete working order by this evening at the latest.

Elihu Thomson, the well-known electrical inventor, fell off his bicycle at Lynn, Mass., a few days ago and broke his ankle. Owing to this accident he could not be present personally to arrange his exhibit, which includes, among other things, the genesis and development of electrical welding. One of his assistants will be at work to-day on the exhibit.

BERMUDA SAILS FOR CUBA AGAIN.

Is Thought She Did Not Land Arms and Men First Time.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—From what was learned here to-night it is more than likely that the Spanish gunboat Mercedes, which chased the steamship Bermuda, prevented that vessel from landing the expedition with which she sailed from Jacksonville April 26. A cablegram was received here to-night from Truxillo, Honduras, to the effect that the Bermuda left there this morning.

While at Truxillo it was noticed that the Bermuda was still deeply laden, and her decks were crowded with men. It is thought that after the failure to land the cargo and men in Cuba, owing to the vigilance of the Mercedes, the vessel went to Truxillo to receive further orders from the Cuban Junta in New-York, as there is direct cable communication between the two places.

Possibly the Bermuda sailed from Truxillo this morning and headed for Cuba, and a second attempt to make a landing will, in all likelihood, be made.

Woman to be Tried for Murder.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 10.—The trial of Mrs. Eliza M. Thurston of Whitney Point, indicted for the murder of her husband, will begin in this city to-morrow. She is the third woman to be tried here within a few years for murdering the husband. Mrs. A. Delong was accused of shooting her husband, and Mrs. Foote of Windsor of braining hers with an axe, and cremating the parts in the kitchen stove. Both women were acquitted by juries. Mrs. Thurston is accused of administering poison to her husband. A neighbor named George Hale was said to be very friendly with Mrs. Thurston, and his testimony may be interesting.

A Runaway Causes a Fractured Skull.

William Kroencke and Washington Staab of Washington and Fourth Streets, Hoboken, hired a horse and wagon at Smith's stables yesterday. They had hardly started to drive, when the horse ran away. At Sixth Street the animal tried to board a horse car. The occupants of the wagon were thrown out. Staab escaped without injury, but Kroencke's skull was fractured, and he will probably die. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

MUST DIE, SAYS WEYLER

TWO NATIONS ARE WORKING FOR THE COMPETITOR'S MEN.

Great Britain Protests in Favor of Kildea — This Country Wants Trials by Civil Tribunal—Rage in Spain Because of the Expression of That Wish—Two Rebels to be Shot To-day—Nine Political Prisoners Sent to Spain.

HAVANA, May 10.—The report has reached here from the United States that Captain General Weyler has notified Secretary of State Olney that the Americans captured on the schooner Competitor will be executed in accordance with the sentence of the court-martial which tried them, despite the protest of Mr. Olney.

It is not known here that the Captain General has done anything of the kind. The only thing that he has said about the case is that Consul General Williams had presented a claim that the Americans should be tried by a civil tribunal, as they were not bearing arms when captured. It is believed that the matter will be decided at a Cabinet meeting to be held in Madrid.

The British Consul has presented a claim in favor of Kildea, the Englishman, who was captured on the Competitor.

Great secrecy has been observed regarding the proceedings in the case, and the fact that the men were sentenced to death has not been made generally public here. All that is said is mere talk.

Rebel bands invaded the town of Hoyo Colorado, eighteen miles from Havana, last Friday, and burned 158 houses, including the Town Hall.

Cornelio Alvarez will be shot at Colon, Province of Matanzas, to-morrow morning, and at the same time sentence of death will be executed on José Blanco Alfonso in the Cuban fortress here. Both men were convicted of the crime of rebellion.

Nine political prisoners were deported to Spain to-day. Gen. Pando sailed on the same steamship.

MADRID, May 10.—It is understood that the Cabinet has decided to place the case of the men captured on the filibustering American schooner Competitor before the Supreme Council of the Army and Navy for a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial held in Havana.

A dispatch from Havana says that Capt. Gen. Weyler is angry because of the attitude of the United States, and that he will resign unless the sentences are executed. The dispatch adds that the conduct of the American Consul General is very irritating to loyal Spaniards. He shows himself everywhere and his talk is menacing.

The Imparcial's Havana correspondent says that a man who was tried by court-martial on the charge of piracy admitted to the court that the American police made it a point to vanish when a filibustering expedition was departing from Key West.

The British Consul at Havana has cabled to Queen Regent Christina asking her to pardon William Kildea, the Englishman who was mate on the Competitor.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—When Secretary Olney was asked to-night if any news had been received during the day respecting the action of the Cuban or Spanish authorities upon the cases of the Americans condemned to death for participation in the Competitor filibustering expedition, he briefly responded: "None."

The best opinion in Washington coincides with the statement telegraphed from Havana, that the fate of the Americans concerned will be decided by the Spanish Cabinet at Havana. The impression prevails that they will not be executed.

LONDON, May 10.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that it regards the Competitor case as being of the most serious nature, recalling as it does the Virginius horror. The paper advises the Spaniards to mistrust their own national ferocity in cases of this sort, and adds that by prompt and timely intervention Queen Regent Christina may find a solution of the difficulty.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the anti-American feeling among the Spaniards has been bitterly revived by the action of the United States Government in the case of the filibusters who are now under sentence of death at Havana. The Prime Minister has announced publicly that the United States does not protest against the right of Spain to punish the filibusters, but against their summary trial by a military court, claiming that American citizens are entitled to be tried by the civil courts under the treaties of 1795 and 1877. Spain, he added, was willing to consider the demand of the United States, and had telegraphed to Captain General Weyler to delay the executions. Great Britain had also protested against the execution of Kildea.

The Epoca recommends prudence, and intimates that the Government will seek again to conciliate President Cleveland. The paper confirms the statement that the case has been transferred to the Supreme Council of the Army and Navy at Madrid. The execution of the sentences is thus virtually shelved.

All the Madrid papers, with the exception of the Epoca, denounce the United States in their comments on the case.

The Standard will say: "The position of the Spanish Government must attract sympathy. If it quashes the sentences it will lose the services of the only man in Cuba upon whose firmness and generalship it can rely, and will besides have to face the invectives of its countrymen at home. On the other hand, if the justice of the sentences is maintained Spain must face a probable war, to which the Cuban insurrection will be mere child's play. The present crisis is produced by conditions which ordinary good will would have rendered impossible."

The Chronicle will say: "President Cleveland has an admirable opportunity to emancipate Cuba. We will not regret if he uses it to the full, for there is no longer any doubt that the Spanish rule in Cuba is inept and abominable."

Laborde Well Known in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—Alfredo Laborde, one of the five men captured by a Spanish warship on the schooner Competitor, is well known to several people in Savannah. He was formerly a conductor on a Pullman car running on the Plant System between Savannah and Jacksonville.

No Reforms for Cuba Yet.

MADRID, May 10.—Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo informed a meeting of Conservative Deputies and Senators last evening that it would be impossible for the Government to introduce reforms in Cuba until the situation in the island resumes its normal condition.

Unlawful to Kill Beaver.

ALBANY, May 10.—There is known to exist but one colony of beaver in New-York State. The lovers of nature fearing that the industrious little animals would be exterminated in short order unless protected, induced Col. Sanger to introduce a bill in the Assembly in the interest of their protection. That bill has been signed by the Governor. It provides that no beaver shall be caught or killed at any time in this State. Any person who shall violate or attempt to violate this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto, shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each beaver caught or killed.

Killed Himself by Inhaling Gas.

Walter Taylor, fifty-two years old, of 388 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, who for years had been the engineer in The Brooklyn Times Building, at 24 and 26 Broadway, that city, committed suicide yesterday by inhaling illuminating gas. He placed one end of a rubber tube in his mouth, the other end of which was attached to the gas burner. He was discovered last evening by the night watchman. The body was taken to the Clymer Street Station and the family was notified.

FIRES RAGING IN THE FORESTS.

Large Tracts Burned Over in Massachusetts and New-Jersey.

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., May 10.—Forest fires have been raging in this vicinity during the past twenty-four hours. A fire started in Plummer's Woods Friday evening. After a hard fight it was thought to be subdued, but in the night it started again, and this morning it was raging fiercely. One hundred men were fighting the fire all day, and they succeeded in extinguishing it to-night. About 100 acres of land were burned over and much valuable timber was destroyed.

Woodland near the village of Riverdale was found to be on fire this noon. The entire male population turned out to fight the flames, but the fire is still raging. The schoolhouse was saved by a great effort. Prompt action prevented the fire getting into the village. About seventy-five acres of land were burned over. Unless the flames are extinguished soon, the fire will be one of the largest in the history of the town. The losses in both towns are estimated at $10,000.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., May 10.—The forest fires near this place are again burning fiercely. A fresh fire started to-day between this city and Elwood, and is now considered the fiercest and most dangerous. Fully 200 carloads of cut timber have been destroyed. The timber was ready for shipment. It belonged to Peter Goebble. It is almost impossible for the farmers to fight the flames, owing to the great heat. There is no sign of abatement and the fires probably will burn until there shall be a heavy shower of rain.

DIED WHILE RIDING HIS BICYCLE.

Daniel R. Coe Was on His Way to Coney Island.

Daniel R. Coe, a mechanical engineer whose office was at 1 Broadway, this city, and who lived at 463A Quincy Street, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday while riding a bicycle on the Ocean Parkway on his way to Coney Island.

Mr. Coe was a novice on the safety machine, but years ago was an adept on the old-fashioned velocipede. When he started out yesterday morning he was feeling in good health. He had ridden as far as the Washington Cemetery, on the Parkway, at Twenty-second Avenue, when some of the fast riders saw him throw up his hands and at the same time fall to the ground. They stopped their machines, lifted him off the bicycle path, and carried him to the side of the track, where they laid him on the grass. A policeman was notified, an ambulance was summoned, and it was ascertained that he was dead. His body was taken to the Forster Avenue Police Station. By papers found in his pockets his identity was made known.

Mr. Coe was born in Winsted, Conn., fifty-three years ago. When the war broke out he went to the front as Lieutenant of Company E of the Seventh Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers. He was a member of a Grand Army of the Republic post in his native State. He was also a Mason, a member of the Army and Navy Club, and a member of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church at Marcy and Gates Avenues, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

SPURNS LOVE, DEMANDS HER MONEY

Fannie Traymond Causes Arrest of the Man She Was to Marry.

Simon Rosenthal of 37 Forsyth Street, was a prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing $200 from his former sweetheart, Fannie Traymond, of 113 Monroe Street. According to the girl, who is only nineteen years old, Rosenthal did not love her, but wanted the $600 which she had saved. She said she had given him $200 and because she did not give him the rest before the wedding he broke the engagement.

The wedding was to have taken place last Friday night in Pacific Hall, East Broadway. Several hundred invitations had been sent out. When the engagement was broken word was sent to a number of the guests that no wedding would take place, but it was impossible to notify them all, and a number of them assembled in the hall.

Rosenthal said the only money he received was $25, which Miss Taymond loaned him to go to Pittsburg several months ago, where he had been promised a situation.

In court Rosenthal told his former sweetheart he was willing to marry her. She indignantly spurned his offer.

As there was a cloud of witnesses to be heard and a long story of family troubles to be told, Magistrate Crane decided to postpone the hearing until to-day. He held Rosenthal in $1,000 bail.

MERGEL HELD FOR FORGERY.

Swindled Brooklyn Merchants with Bogus Checks.

Harry F. Mergel, nineteen years old, of 230 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by Detective Byrne of the Central Office squad yesterday on a charge of forgery, the complainant being Henry Batterman, the dry goods dealer of Broadway and Flushing Avenue.

Mergel, on April 8, bought a bill of goods from Batterman and gave in payment a check for $75, drawn on the West Side Bank of this city. It was subsequently pronounced a forgery. It was drawn to the credit of Max Zeller and payable to A. K. Mergel. The detective also ascertained that Mergel had swindled A. L. Wilken, a bicycle dealer of 1,089 Bedford Avenue. He purchased a bicycle for $110, and gave a check for $120, receiving in change $10. He went off with the bicycle and the change.

When arrested there were found in Mergel's possession a pawn ticket for a diamond ring and a number of checks drawn on the West Side Bank, made payable to himself. His mother, a widow, has tried to make good some of the losses, but there have been so many that she had to stop, and then the young man's arrest followed. He was locked up in the Adams Street Police Station.

TWO BRIDGES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Narrow Escape of a Freight Train on a Massachusetts Railroad.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., May 10.—Two adjoining bridges across the Blackstone River about one mile south of Millville, Mass., on the main line of the New-England and Worcester Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, were burned early this morning. The structures were each about 120 feet long, and cost about $16,000. A steel bridge across the highway on the New-England Road was saved by the Blackstone fire engines.

On the New-Haven Road passengers were transferred by wagons to-day, but temporary bridges will be ready to-morrow. The New-England bridge will not be ready for several days. Trains on that road to-day ran via East Thompson, Pascoag, and Woonsocket. On the New-England Road a Millville citizen, with timely forethought, took a signal light off a switch and with it stopped an approaching freight train.

The origin of the fires is not known. The total loss to the railroads will be nearly $50,000. Fire communicated to the adjoining woodland, burning over a large tract.

Forest Fire Started by Tramps.

WEST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10.—A forest fire, started, it is supposed, from a pile of old railroad ties set on fire last night by tramps, who wished to cook supper, did considerable damage to-day about two miles north of this place. No attention was paid to the fire at first. It soon became dangerous, however, and this morning the farmers were called out to fight it. This they did by digging and plowing the earth ahead of it. Before they mastered it, however, the flames destroyed an unoccupied building formerly used as a barn and also the blacksmith's shop of Isaac Arch. The house of Miss Julia Reid and a chapel were also scorched. The strong breeze helped the flames, and it was with difficulty that other buildings were saved.

A SCANDAL IN THE SENATE

THE SANTA MONACA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME LOOKS LIKE A "JOB."

Talk that "Forbidden and Abhorrent Forces" Are Being Exerted by Those Financially Interested in It—Senators Complain that Lobbyists Have Appealed to Selfish Motives in Advocating the Passage of the Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—There appears to be danger that the Honorable the Senate of the United States is about to be put to an improper use in spite of itself. From many conversations with Senators it is ascertained that there is a strong conviction in the Senate that the clause in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill providing for the improvement of Santa Monica, instead of San Pedro as the harbor of Los Angeles, Cal., has been advanced by selfish motives and strengthened by the exercise of "forbidden and abhorrent forces," and that, do what they will, the Senators who know this feel that they will be unable to vote against the harbor which Senator White says is to be improved at the demand and for the benefit of Mr. Huntington.

It is really too bad about the Senate. This Santa Monica question begins to oppress the honorable body like a scandal. Senators who feel that they ought to have greater moral strength and who are on the point of crying aloud to be prevented from voting for a thing they are convinced is wrong go about whimpering to acquaintances out of the Senate that the lobbyists of the Santa Monica improvement swarm in the Senate lobbies and committee rooms, and even invade the Senate corridor and Marble Room, in defiance of the stiff rules of the Senate, to buttonhole Senators who have not been won to the support of Mr. Huntington's plans to get the Government to spend nearly $3,000,000 to provide him with terminal facilities for the Southern Pacific Railroad, when the Government engineers have reported against the improvement preferred by Mr. Huntington and in favor of San Pedro.

If Senators really were vexed by the invasion of the Senate Marble Room by lobbyists—all of them as familiar objects as the clock of the Senate—they know that there really is no occasion to invoke the aid of the newspapers to clear out the lobbyists. A peremptory order to Col. Bright, the Sergeant at Arms, by any one Senator would secure the exclusion, for an indefinite time, of lobbyists, even from the outer halls of the Senate, if it was considered desirable to so exclude them. The Sergeant at Arms is a man of nerve, and he has no fears of lobbyists.

Some of the silver men are grumbling at other things than the reported agreement between Mr. Jones and the other Republicans on this improvement to win success for Mr. Du Pont in his Senatorial fight. Jones may have a personal and business reason for advocating and voting for the Huntington improvement and for the admission of Du Pont to his seat. But it is said that Mr. Gorman has promised both sides; that Blanchard, who is considered a free-silver man, has gone away to Louisiana paired for the Santa Monica job; that Faulkner and two or three other Democrats who have heard both sides of this matter fully discussed, and who generally quote the United States Engineers to justify their votes, will vote for this three-million-dollar improvement, notwithstanding the disapproval of it by the War Department.

HE MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

An Unknown Man Found Dying with a Fractured Skull.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station are busily engaged trying to solve the mysterious death of an unknown man who was found lying unconscious on a grass plot at Ninety-ninth Street and West End Avenue yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by Patrolman Farrington. There is every indication that the man had been foully dealt with, for he had a bad fracture at the base of the skull and blood oozed from both of his ears. The man was 5 feet 8 inches in height and of slender build. He wore a plain dark suit. He had black hair, whiskers, and mustache, and a dark complexion. He was about thirty-five years old. The only thing found in his pockets was a piece of well-worn manuscript. Apparently it was written in the Portuguese language, and it is thought to be a copy of a lecture delivered by Prof. Harman Dividney, since that is the name signed to it.

Dr. Lewald brought the unconscious man in an ambulance to Manhattan Hospital, where every effort was made to save his life, but he died at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, assisted by Drs. Lewald and Hill, performed the autopsy and found that the man came to his death from the effects of a blow.

The doctors think that he was the victim of an assassin, who dealt the fatal blow during the night and then escaped. Probably the man, in a dazed condition, walked from the spot where he was assaulted until from exhaustion he fell on the grass. Another theory is that he was assaulted by two or more men, who in the darkness of the night carried him to the spot where Policeman Farrington found him.

THREATENED MR. KIPLING'S LIFE.

The Novelist Long Annoyed by Brother-in-Law Beatty Balestier.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., May 10.—Beatty Balestier has given $300 bonds to keep the peace, upon complaint of his brother-in-law, Rudyard Kipling. It is alleged that Beatty's escapades have caused Mr. and Mrs. Kipling much trouble. Beatty carries on a small farm a short distance above this town.

Mr. Kipling made brotherly advances toward him, and offered to straighten his affairs, which had become somewhat tangled, it is said, if he would leave his path of roses and thistles. To Mr. Kipling's entreaties Balestier turned a deaf ear, and was sadly ruffled in temper. Open enmity resulted, and there was a declaration of hate on the part of Balestier.

Mr Kipling was coming to town from his retreat on Putney Hill a short time ago. Balestier had business on the same road, and a result of the meeting was the opening of hostilities. It is intimated by the prosecution that Balestier threatened to take Mr. Kipling's life. Thereupon the latter came to Brattleborough, related his grievance, and Balestier was brought before Judge Newton yesterday and a preliminary hearing was held, which was postponed to Tuesday morning.

Lieut. Johnson Shoots Himself.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Lieut. William Johnson, formerly of Col. Barnard's staff, and also commandant of the gun detachment of the Fifth Regiment, is confined to his bed suffering from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by himself. The attempt to end his life was made last Sunday, but the matter was kept quiet until to-day. Johnson is single, and thirty-two years old. He has been obliged to use crutches for some time owing to a spinal trouble. His mother died three months ago, and since then he has been despondent. His father and sisters believe he was temporarily insane when he shot himself.

She Had Swallowed a Lizard.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—Miss Emma Large of West Hanover Street, who has been prominent socially, had been sinking slowly but steadily through the effects of an unknown sickness for about two months. She had been under the care of different physicians, but they could not discover the nature of her trouble. Another physician was called last week, and, after trying other devices to restore health, caused extreme nausea. Miss Large discarded a lizard an inch and a half long. She is now recovering.

TOO HONEST TO BE AT LARGE.

John Hastings's Novel View of the Raines Law.

A man much under the influence of liquor late Saturday night walked into the Elizabeth Street Station House and surprised the sleepy Sergeant at the desk by announcing that he was a violator of the Raines law, and had come to give himself up.

"How have you violated the Raines law?" sternly demanded the Sergeant, who is used to dealing with cranks.

"Why, that's plain," answered the intoxicated individual. "By being drunk after midnight on Saturday. You see, I forgot it was Saturday. I live in Brooklyn, you know. I really had no intention of violating the law, you see, but I did so, and must be locked up."

The Sergeant accommodated the stranger, who gave his name as John Hastings. He was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, and fined $3, which he paid.

Hastings said he did not recollect walking into the station house and demanding to be locked up.

SLAUGHTERED BY THE NATIVES.

Traders and Missionaries Killed on Islands of Manning Straits.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—The steamer Monowai brings news of the wholesale massacre of traders and missionaries by natives of the Islands of Manning Straits and the Solomons. Malayti savages butchered a whole boat's crew of men from the brig Rio Loge at Pubiana, two French and one American trader being slaughtered.

The mission on the island had been attacked, and the missionaries escaped with difficulty, going back to Sydney by the first ship. The murders on the Islands of Manning Straits were followed by acts of cannibalism.

A small trading schooner owned by a French trader was attacked, and the owner and his American assistant and eight peaceful natives were lured ashore and beaten to death, and the trading station was sacked. Two English missionaries are missing, and it is supposed they were also murdered.

The mission on Tounan Island has been abandoned as the result of the atrocities of the natives.

MRS. HIRSCH RECOGNIZED LAUTH.

Says He Is a Burglar Who Tried to Steal Her Rings.

On complaint of Mrs. Ida Hirsch, a young woman, of 183 Ludlow Street, George Lauth, twenty-five years old, of 188 Second Street, was held for trial in the Essex Market Court yesterday for attempted robbery.

Mrs. Hirsch said that Saturday afternoon she fell asleep on a lounge after bolting the door. She was aroused later by hearing the door forced open. A moment afterward two men dashed into the room and pinioned her arms. They then tried to steal two diamond rings from the fingers of her left hand. She struggled desperately and screamed. The robbers became frightened and ran from the room, but they were seen by Mrs. Rebecca Barnet, the housekeeper of the premises.

The robbery was reported to Acting Captain Hogan of the Eldridge Street Station, who detailed Detective Morris Cohen on the case. He arrested Lauth Saturday night. He was recognized by the two women in the court as one of the two men who attempted the robbery.

GEN. ALGER VOUCHES FOR M'KINLEY

Coming to New-York with Assurances that He Is a Sound-Money Man.

AKRON, Ohio, May 10.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, ex-Governor of Michigan, came to Akron last evening from Canton, where he had an interview with Major McKinley. He departed this morning for New-York. Gen. Alger said he found McKinley well pleased with the outlook.

"There can be no doubt," said Gen. Alger, "where McKinley stands on the financial question. He is for sound money and for protection. There has been some talk regarding his financial views, but I am personally aware that they are for sound money."

It is said on excellent authority that Gen. Alger goes to New-York to assure Eastern men that McKinley is for sound money.

FATHER SMOTHERED HIS CHILD.

Hurles, Holding the Little One, and Asleep, Fell Out of Bed.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—Mary Hurles, five months old, who lived with her parents at 34½ Vesey Street, was smothered in her father's arms this morning. Mrs. Hurles gave the child to her husband, who took it in his arms and fell asleep.

Mrs. Hurles awoke several hours later to find her husband lying on the floor with the child still clasped in his arms. The child was dead. Her face was pressed against her father's breast so she could not breath. The father had rolled off the bed, and his weight as he lay on the floor partly rested on the child. County Physician Washington decided death was accidental.

MEXICAN TROOPS KILLING IN DIANS

Punishment for Participants in the Juquila Uprising.

OAXACA, Mexico, May 10.—The Federal troops rapidly are killing the Indians who rebelled against the State authorities.

Twenty-five participants in the uprising have been shot by official orders at Juquila, and over 100 Indian prisoners have arrived here for trial.

They all will be shot.

Mr. Bogert, Sr., Relented.

John W. Bogert of Oradell, N. J., who was arrested Saturday afternoon on the complaint of his father, Seba M. Bogert, a well-known broker, who charged that his son had pointed a loaded revolver at him and threatened to use it, was discharged from custody in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning by Magistrate Simms, the father declining to press the charge. Father and son left the court together, but, once outside, each went in a different direction.

Charles Kartzh and Wife Injured.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kartzh of Secaucus were driving through Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, when their horse was frightened by a locomotive whistle and ran away. After the horse had run two blocks the wagon struck a telegraph pole and was wrecked. Mr. and Mrs. Kartzh were thrown out. They were both stunned by the fall, and were picked up unconscious. They were removed to Christ Hospital. Last night it was said that both would recover.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Four cases of incendiarism have been discovered in Fall River, Mass., within ten days. The police yesterday found fire in the hall of a boarding house. The mat, which had been saturated with kerosene, was ablaze. Another incendiary fire started later in the day in a livery stable on Morgan Street.

—North Church of Middletown, Conn., has received a bequest of $5,000 from the estate of Miss Fannie A. Russell. The money is to be known as the Edward A. Russell Fund, and the income is to be used in maintaining the Fannie A. Russell seat.

—William Hardee, colored, was lynched Saturday night by a mob of citizens of Coffee County, Ga., at George W. Dean's turpentine still, five miles north of Nichols. Hardee cruelly mistreated a small white boy by beating him.

—The silver jubilee of the foundation of the parish of the Holy Cross, in Harrison, N. J., was celebrated yesterday. Nearly 100 clergymen from all parts of New-Jersey and other States were present. Bishop Wigger presided.

—Ellen Murphy, sixty-eight years old, was killed Saturday night in a drunken row in Durham, Conn. It is suspected that her son Clarence is the murderer.

WHY HE OPPOSES M'KINLEY

MR. PLATT SEES DANGER IN THE OHIO MAN'S NOMINATION.

Republican Party Should Not Have a Candidate in Favor of Extreme High Protection, or Who Has Not Declared for a Sound Currency System, with Gold as the Standard—Not Safe to be Intrusted with a Great Executive Office.

Thomas C. Platt gave out an interview last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in which he examines Major McKinley's record on the currency and tariff questions and gives cogent reasons why the Republican Party should oppose the nomination of any candidate whose words threaten the country and its business interests with any further debasement of the currency, or who is in favor of extreme high protection as Major McKinley is.

Mr. Platt also says his opposition to Major McKinley proceeds entirely from the belief that if elected he will get the Republican Party into turmoil and trouble, and he points out that McKinley still wants 150 instructed votes, according to the most favorable estimate, to be certain of the nomination on the first ballot.

"The convention," said Mr. Platt, "will contain 918 delegates. It will require 460 to nominate. According to the figures printed in The Tribune this morning, which are not in all respects in accord with the facts as I understand them, the delegates instructed for McKinley number 310. This is 150 votes short of a nomination, and only 88 delegates remain to be chosen. When the time comes to vote in the convention, Mr. McKinley's support will be little in excess of the number who consider themselves bound by an instruction.

"My opposition to ex-Gov. McKinley proceeds almost entirely from my belief that he will get the Republican Party into turmoil and trouble. He is not a well-balanced man of affairs, as Gov. Morton is. He is not a great man, as Mr. Reed is. He is not a trained and educated public man, as Senator Allison is. He is not an astute political leader, as Senator Quay is. He

Spring

Finds the blood impure and unable to supply proper nourishment. Danger from this condition may be avoided by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

that this contest is over, and that no earthly power can prevent the nomination of McKinley on the first ballot.

"I still insist upon placing in my table the men who have been elected beyond all real doubt, and who are either instructed, pledged, or known to be supporters of McKinley. If I should doubt the integrity of men who had accepted elections as National delegates with instructions attached to their elections, the public would infer either, first, that I had knowledge that there were scoundrels elected as delegates or that long contact with vicious men in politics had polluted my mind to such an extent that I believed that other men were dishonest.

"In this connection it may be stated that there is great interest being taken by the masses of the Republican Party of the country in the nomination of President this year, more so than has ever been taken by the people since I have known anything about politics and the power of public opinion that has crushed combinations and humiliated bosses and marched in triumph over the great body of the States is abundantly capable of realizing the fruition of the victories it has won."

Gen. Grosvenor's table of votes by States and Territories aggregates 548, in addition to which he asserts that at least 20 votes east of the Alleghanies are not enumerated by him. Included within his table are 60 contested seats, some of which, he says, will be surrendered to the McKinley delegates without further contest, but, allowing that all should be decided against McKinley, Gen. Grosvenor figures out for him 488 uncontested, instructed, and pledged votes on the first ballot.

Of the 72 delegates to be elected, he counts upon 50, which, added to the 488, makes 538, being 9 more than a majority.

"Thus, it will be seen," he says, "that, allowing the politicians, who are superior to us in the management of all these affairs, to have their own way upon every one of these contests, and unseat every one of the McKinley delegates, still McKinley will have a sweeping majority.

Coming, in conclusion, to the question of the Committee on Credentials, about which there has been some anxiety manifested in certain quarters, Gen. Grosvenor says:

"McKinley has either the solid delegation or a majority thereof in thirty-three States and Territories, with not fewer than five more to elect. So it may well be understood that McKinley has a sweeping majority of the States uncontested. He has a National Committee honest and incorruptible, and will have two-thirds of the States and Territories, which will insure him a fair Committee on Credentials, which is all he asks."

MERELY PERFUNCTORY.

Washington Gives Little Weight to Anti-McKinley Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Little weight is given to-night to the statements put out by the opponents of McKinley in Washington. Gen. Grosvenor's statement is interesting mainly because it suggests an accusation of perfidy in Ohio's delegations in former conventions, which Gen. Grosvenor has overlooked. To suggest that delegates who are pledged and then do not support the man for whom they are instructed are scoundrels, is to denounce the Ohio delegation to Minneapolis in good set terms. But the statement is not supposed to be retroactive in its denunciations.

Representative Aldrich, who makes up a perfunctory opposition statement, does not give up formally, but the tone of his proclamation is cheerless. The determination of the anti-McKinley men to make the money question—with a big M—the more important one of the campaign, may turn out to be troublesome to the Republicans, who are contemplating a straddle which would satisfy Dubois and the other silver Republicans. That it will reduce the chances for getting a straddling platform there is no doubt, but if the convention is to be swayed at all by "considerations of the highest importance" in making a platform and a candidate to attract the sound-money men of the country, then McKinley's apparent majority must be distributed to other candidates.

The silver Republicans are not encouraged to hope for help from the silver Democrats. Already some of the silver Democrats are prepared to admit that the Chicago Convention will not declare for independent free coinage, and some of the most sincere of the silver advocates say they look for declarations from both conventions substantially repeating what was said by the parties in 1892. This is a concession not thought possible a month ago. The silver men of the Jones or Arkansas stripe, who have attributed every conversion from free coinage to the use of bribes, thus giving silver Democrats a bad name and justifying the impression that there is something superior to a silver man's conviction of the necessity for sixteen-to-one coinage of silver, evidently are convinced that they are to be outnumbered. When the conventions in all the States shall have been held, and it shall be found that free silver coinage is not to be the battle cry of the Democrats, it is believed by the sound-money men that the threat of desertion will be abandoned as childish and impolitic. The Democratic Party is of more consequence than the sectional satisfaction of putting it to the humiliating use of maintaining a cause that is doomed to lose before it has been put to trial.

HORTON SHOUTS FOR McKINLEY.

Says He Is the Candidate of Republicans in the Northwest.

Hiler H. Horton of St. Paul, one of the Republican leaders in Minnesota, is in town.

Mr. Horton says: "The Northwest is ablaze for McKinley. Republican sentiment there is strong, irresistible, and spontaneous. Populism is dying out in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and the Northwestern States in general. McKinley is popular even among the Democrats, who are dissatisfied with the present state of things and desire a change.

"The Democratic and Populistic combinations are no longer in favor. Each of these parties in the Northwest regards the other with distrust. They are likely to nominate separate tickets, and both will go to the wall.

"The mercantile and industrial interests," added Mr. Horton, "are satisfied with Major McKinley's position on the currency question and are fully convinced that there will be no step backward when he is President. The silver sentiment is disappearing in the Northwest. The 'free and unlimited silver coinage craze' never had much hold in Minnesota, where the farmers' grievances were the chief reliance of the Populist agitators.

"Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, which are included in the so-called silver States, will all go Republican. They see that a Republican tidal wave will sweep over the country in November, and they do not want to be left all alone on the beach. In all these States there is a strong, intelligent mercantile and farming element which is not wedded to free silver and will support the grand old party on general grounds.

"In St. Paul last week," also said Mr. Horton, "the Republicans swept the city for the second time in thirty years, the war cry being reform in municipal affairs as well as in the country at large. This is a forerunner of the political storm that is to sweep from the great lakes to the Pacific.

"The cyclone will sweep away in its irresistible course free trade, free coinage, and all the other obstacles to American greatness and glory."

ALDRICH SPEAKS FOR REED.

The Maine Man's Friends, He Says, Are "Hopeful, if Not Confident."

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Congressman Aldrich made to-night the following statement:

The friends of Speaker Reed, fully conscious of the gains made by Gov. McKinley in the pending National contest during the past week, but with full information concerning the position and standing of the delegates thus far elected, are yet hopeful, if not confident, of the ultimate success of their candidate before the convention.

Up to date there have been elected 832 out of a total of 918 delegates, of which number it is reasonable to say that Gov. McKinley has, excluding the contested cases, 361 votes. Concerning the latter, we will not prejudge the action of the convention. The number of delegates yet to be elected is 86. Should he succeed in capturing them all—and he will not get one-half of them—he will still fall short of the necessary majority, and must then rely upon the contested cases to give him the nomination.

All Republicans favor protection, but it is quite evident that the tariff will not be the sole issue of the campaign, for a new and more important element now commands public attention—the money question.

The straddling platform will never do, nor can any candidate who was ever on it gain the full confidence of the people. It is for this reason and because we believe that sentiment is undergoing a rapid and radical change in that particular that we are convinced the candid, sober judgment of the delegates, after the deliberation which will be had between now and the 18th of June, will nominate Mr. Reed because he best represents the great business interests of the financial world and the American people.

Mr. Aldrich assumes that sound-money men who distrust McKinley have full confidence in Mr. Reed and rate him as a gold monometallist. He apparently forgets that up to the present Mr. Reed has not said a word from which any inference might be drawn as to his financial views. His friend Senator Chandler has said repeatedly that the Maine candidate is a bimetallist, and Mr. Reed never has denied it.

WANTED BY SIXTY MILLION PEOPLE.

S. W. Allerton Thinks McKinley the Only Presidential Possibility.

S. W. Allerton of Chicago, who is said to be a member of the syndicate of capitalists who paid Major McKinley's debts, is at present staying at the Holland House. Mr. Allerton is prominent in Illinois politics, and was known as a Harrison man up to the time of the last Illinois convention, when he went to Springfield to urge that the delegates be instructed to vote for McKinley in the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Allerton, who is now an enthusiastic advocate of Mr. McKinley's nomination, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The currency question it not troubling the Republican Party at present. Our party resumed specie payments, and has always been the upholder of sound currency in the country. A sound-money plank satisfactory to the interests of the country will be inserted in the St. Louis platform.

"There are 60,000,000 men, women, and children in the United States, of whom 60,000,000 are for McKinley. They want prosperity, and McKinley is the people's candidate.

"I have felt during the past three years as if I had been attending one long, continuous funeral. The Democrats cut us off the markets of the world by repealing the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. By lowering the tariff they diminished the purchasing power of the East, which forced down prices in all parts of the country. What we want is prosperity, and McKinley's election is going to give it to us. Out our way 60 per cent. of the Democrats will vote for McKinley."

Mark Hanna's Reticent Brother.

L. C. Hanna, a brother of Mark Hanna, Mr. McKinley's political manager, and who is engaged with him in the iron business, was staying at the Waldorf yesterday, but could not be interviewed by reporters. It was said by an acquaintance of his that L. C. Hanna, unlike his celebrated brother, takes very little interest in politics.

Delaware for Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 10.—J. Edwards Addicks, the Delaware Republican leader, who yesterday defeated the forces of ex-Senator Higgins in the fight for delegates to the Delaware State Convention, in an interview here to-day said that Delaware's vote in the National Convention would be cast for Quay.

No Trouble Expected at Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 10.—The indications are that Gov. Foster will be inaugurated for his second term without opposition. Many sensational stories have been sent out predicting trouble inauguration day, but the armed force which it has been said would be here to seat Capt. Pharr, the Populist-Republican candidate for Governor, who claims he was elected, has failed to materialize.

THAT SHREWD REPUBLICAN TRICK.

Observations That Show that All Democrats Should Read The Times.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Your Washington correspondent's story, April 28, of a "Shrewd Political Trick" shows that "history repeats itself." A similar trick was successfully played by the Republican managers in Washington in 1872. The Democratic indorsement of Greeley's nomination by the Liberal Republicans made the situation serious, and many well-informed politicians thought desperate. The revolt from "Grantism" under Sumner and The Tribune was nearly as formidable as that from "Blainism" under Curtis and THE TIMES twelve years later, and, as you will remember, the "Straight-out" Democratic Convention was concocted as a means of frustrating it. It was well understood in Washing that Postmaster Clapp, representing the Republican National organization, furnished transportation to most any one who would go as "delegate" to that convention, but, while I do not personally know this to be a fact, I do know that The Washington Chronicle, with which I was then connected, printed a large amount of "straight-out" literature by order and at the expense of the managers of the Republican campaign fund.

A prominent Jersey Democrat, in discussing the probable effect of the greenback craze some years ago, said: "I admit there are more fools in the Democratic than in the Republican Party." The number of "16 to 1" delegates now being elected indicates that the remark quoted is still applicable, but there are surely few Democrats such consummate fools as to be influenced by documents known to be circulated by Republican money, and it is to be hoped that you will follow up and prove to the satisfaction of even "silverites" your correspondent's report. Let it be proved, not only in your columns, but in pamphlets that can follow the Republican silver "literature" into the hands of voters, who unfortunately do not read THE TIMES.

H. C. MERRITT.

FAVORITA, Fla., May 9, 1896.

Artists to Sue a Statue Commission.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Walter Sanford, architect, and Karl Gerhardt, sculptor, both of this city, have notified all the members of the Franklin Pierce Statue Commission of the State of New-Hampshire that they intend to hold each individually responsible for the expense of $1,200 which they incurred on the representations of the Chairman of the commission that their design for the statue of ex-President Pierce had been accepted.

The commission was appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-Hampshire to arrange for the erection of a statue on the Capitol grounds at Concord of President Pierce, who was a native of the State. The Chairman of the commission is Col. J. W. Robinson, and Gov. Busiel is a member. The commission advertised for sketches to be submitted by artists, and last Fall it was announced that the design submitted by Walter Sanford and Karl Gerhardt of this city had been accepted.

Messrs. Sanford and Gerhardt received frequent assurances from Col. Robinson that their design was satisfactory. He came to Hartford and inspected the model and gave directions for the artists to go ahead with their work. An opposition to Sanford and Gerhardt developed, and on March 26 of this year the commission rejected all sketches and again invited competition from other artists. Messrs. Sanford and Gerhardt wrote to the commission asking for an explanation, and did not receive a satisfactory reply.

No More Champagne.

From The Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

Dartmouth's recent triumph over Harvard calls to mind the fact that almost ten years ago the green-and-white opened the season with a similar victory. Their manager was so elated that he gave a champagne supper, and they won hardly another game during the season. The memory of that event causes us to hear with pleasure that Manager Couch has been giving his pets their usual supper of bread and milk and sending them to bed at 9 o'clock just as though they had not won glorious victories.

"THE ACADÉMIE DE MÉDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

AT THE HEAD OF ALL THE WATERS EXAMINED FOR PURITY AND FREEDOM FROM DISEASE GERMS."

VISITING UNCLE SAM'S WARSHIPS.

Crowds Flock to Tompkinsville to See the Naval Vessels.

The warships anchored off Tompkinsville were the cynosure of all eyes of the thousands who made Staten Island the objective point of a Sunday's outing yesterday, and boatmen alongshore did a thriving business taking visitors out to the vessels, which, after 10:30 A. M., were open to the inspection of the public.

The sleek, white cruisers presented a fine display lined offshore. The flagship New-York, of which Capt. W. S. Schley is commander, was, of course, the main attraction, being an armored cruiser and much larger than the cruisers Montgomery, Raleigh, and Cincinnati. Then her three smokestacks give her an imposing appearance, which to a landsman particularly seems to add to her importance.

The early part of the morning was given over to the daily inspection, quarters and drills being dispensed with on Sunday. The inspection was followed on the flagship by religious service, the chapel being improvised on the gun deck aft. The services were of the Episcopal form, Chaplain Clark officiating. They were attended by the officers of the New-York and the apprentices, and while in progress the church flag, which is white, with a red cross, floated from the main truck. This flag is hoisted to the mizzen truck in the old ships, but the New-York has but two masts.

Rear Admiral Bunce went ashore early in the day, a privilege which was enjoyed by many of the sailors also, the liberty parties of the smaller vessels leaving immediately after inspection.

Six apprentices were assigned on each ship to show visitors around, and from 10:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. they were kept busy showing and explaining the great guns and working their ingenious breech mechanisms, the smaller rapid-fire pieces, the complicated telegraph systems and signalling, the navigating instruments and patent leads, the ice machines, and electric plants, and all the parts and devices which go to the making of a modern man of war. From stem to stern and from pilot house to the firemen, crew's quarters and wardrooms—all were open for the inspection of the sovereign owners of the navy, and they seemed highly proud of their ships and well pleased with the reception accorded them by the Jack Tars. Jack seemed well pleased, too, and it is but fair to say that Jack knows how to entertain and to be gallant.

The visitors kept up a steady stream at the gang ladders till 5 o'clock, when, according to custom, the time for visiting was up. Then the sailor laddies went about their "setting up" drill, which is a calisthenics for the arms, and is followed by a run about the decks, for Jack in the absence of promenades has to get the kinks out of his legs. Supper follows, and then the slinging of hammocks.

Ere the last caller reached the city, colors had been lowered, the anchor lights glowed from the warships, and Jack turned in for his evening's frolic before taps.

THE IRISH PARTY RUPTURE.

Alfred Webb Has Good Words to Say for the Majority.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Sojourning as I have been for several months in different parts of the United States, and seeing only local daily papers, much that is important regarding the politics of my country, Ireland, has escaped my notice. It is only yesterday that, through a newspaper clipping summarizing information furnished by Mr. Harold Frederic, I have heard of the rupture in the Irish party—a party to which for six sessions of Parliament I had the honor to belong.

I have no desire to impugn Mr. Frederic's honesty as a correspondent, but, having been for the past thirty years connected with Irish politics, and knowing personally most of the principal actors of various sections on the home rule side, and finding that my impressions of character differ widely from his, may I be permitted to occupy your space with a few remarks upon his late communication? He says that some twenty-five members have split off with Messrs. Healy, Arthur O'Connor, and Knox, and he proceeds, or is represented in the slip before me, to proceed: "This secession leaves Dillon with some forty followers, of whom thirty are paid heelers of a type lower intellectually and morally than the worst specimens New-York or Kings County ever elects to the Legislature, and the remainder are mostly ambitious egotists or timid nonentities, who carry no weight in the House."

Mr. Frederic would not have written thus if he were as well acquainted with the men as I am—if for over five years, and until last August, he had been one of the treasurers of the party fund. I have not a division list before me, but I venture to say that those who split off were in receipt of as large a portion of that fund—allowances, meagre on the whole, to enable them to attend Parliament—as the majority, and Mr. Dillon had no more control over the allotments of those allowances than Mr. Healy. I do not desire to question the characters and motives of the minority, but to write of thirty of the majority as "paid heelers" of a low intellectual and moral type is to write under an entire misapprehension. Among the majority will certainly be found the names of Michael Davitt, Edward Blake, Justin McCarthy, and many others as high-minded and honorable men as I have met in British public life. The rank and file of less known men would, to say the least, stand as high as any among the minority.

A tendency to blacken and decry all who differ from us in Irish politics leads to deplorable results. It lowers the character of our country before the world. We are naturally as good as other men; in so far as we differ, we are the children of circumstances. The present institutions of the country, the attempt to govern us through the play of British not Irish public opinion, would not be as bad as I believe them to be if they had not a deleterious influence upon our training and our actions. The curse of the "Act of Union" is over us. It is effecting its purpose of weakening and dividing. Consider the misunderstandings and the animosities existing in the politics and in the efforts for good in countries enjoying the best of institutions, how acutely must they be emphasized and aggravated in a country like Ireland, where we have been taught to seek reform, not through reason and mutual conciliation, but through belittling opponents and working upon the fears or the prejudices of the people of Great Britain. Divisions such as have taken place in the Irish party would occur in any party subjected through a similar length of time to like strain, like opposition, like difficulties. The difficulties are heart breaking. They are, however, a greater call than ever for sympathy and aid from all those who desire to see Ireland brought to the forefront of the march of progress, and into living union with Great Britain.

ALFRED WEBB,
of Dublin, Ireland.

Temporarily at LEICESTER, Mass., May 9, 1896.

Rudimentary Education.

From The Philadelphia Record.

There are gratifying indications of a revulsion in public sentiment as to the methods of education in the common schools. There would be more sense in compulsory laws to drive children into the schools as sheep are driven into the sheepfold if, after the infants have been successfully herded, there could be a surety that they would be taught with thoroughness to read, write, spell, and cipher. They are now taught a smattering of many branches of knowledge, and are taught no single branch thoroughly. As a result, they are crammed with generalities and know nothing in particular. Take at random any dozen of children who are graduated from the graded schools and ready for the high schools; give them some simple task in reading, or in writing from dictation, and the display of ignorance they will make will astound the investigator.

BIG MEETING OF CYCLERS

THEY WILL GATHER TO APPROVE OF NEW LEAGUE PATH PLANS.

Madison Square Garden Secured for the Occasion and Prominent City Officials Invited to Address the Gathering—Dr. Ottolengui's Scheme for a Wheelway to be Fully Discussed—Other Important Measures to be Argued.

Probably the biggest mass meeting of cyclists in the annals of the great pastime will be that which the League of American Wheelmen Consulate of this city has called for next Friday evening in the Madison Square Garden.

It is proposed at this gathering to get a popular expression of approval for the cycle path which the Consulate desires to have built in Central Park, and which THE NEW-YORK TIMES told about in its issue of yesterday. The Consulate has invited prominent city officials to address the meeting, and it hopes to have a full discussion of the proposed path and other questions. Cyclists are requested to come on their wheels, arrangements having been made for checking their mounts.

A matter of much importance to the wheelmen of this city, since it aims to lessen the danger of collision with vehicles, will soon be brought to a head by the Consulate. The details of the movement are fully explained in a letter sent to the Board of Aldermen by Secretary Frobisher for the Consulate. It reads as follows:

Gentlemen: At a regular meeting of the Executive Board of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate of New-York City it was resolved, in the interests of our members and in behalf of the whole wheeling public, to call your attention to the condition of affairs now existing in this city, which is a menace to the lives of citizens, and which, indeed, has already resulted in the death of three persons.

The public highways are designed for the use of the public with equal rights, and also with equal protection in law. Whenever it can be shown that any person or class of persons is using the highways of the city in such a way as to encroach on or law prohibiting such abuse, then unquestionably it is the province of your honorable body to take cognizance of the facts, and to enact such law as will correct such evil.

When the bicycle first appeared upon our streets in great numbers, it was quickly found that the rapid approach of a noiseless vehicle was a menace to other persons using the highways. Consequently an ordinance was passed compelling the use of a bell or other signal on all bicycles.

We would specifically call your attention to the fact that with very rare exceptions the thousands of wheelmen in this city have cheerfully obeyed this restrictive law, with the result that pedestrians have learned the meaning of the bicycle bell, and collisions are, therefore, of rare occurrence.

Having therefore shown that we are law-abiding citizens, we now petition your honorable body to enact a similar restrictive ordinance for our protection in our lawful use of the streets.

Within a year three persons, while riding bicycles, have been killed by colliding with heavy wagons. These are Mrs. Galatin P. Harmon and Robert Center, and within a few days Miss Schumacher.

In this last accident the details of the case as reported are somewhat conflicting, but even though the unfortunate woman had been at fault, we beg leave to suggest that her fault was of that character so natural and so apt to occur with others that it does seem that her death was a very severe penalty for her to pay.

Had the driver of that wagon been provided with a bell or whistle, with which, upon seeing a wheelwoman approaching, he should have been compelled by law to signal that he was about to turn the corner, unquestionably the woman would have understood and would now be alive.

We therefore beg that you enact an ordinance compelling the drivers of heavy wagons, and of cabs and carriages which have rubber tires, to carry a bell or whistle with which they shall give a specified signal, such as two blasts on a whistle, when about to turn a corner, and that they shall make proper signals, as blowing or ringing, whenever their presence may seem to impend danger to other persons using the road.

We would further ask, in order that the law shall be obeyed, that the penalty for not complying shall be ample, and that there be a specific clause in the ordinance to that end.

Another matter to which the Consulate calls the attention of the Board of Aldermen, in a separate communication, will meet with the approval of all fair-minded persons. The aim is to secure a greater safety for life and limb. The communication is as follows:

Gentlemen: At a regular meeting of the Executive Board of the League of American Wheelmen Consulate of New-York City it was resolved, respectfully to petition that you enact an ordinance compelling cable cars to come to a full stop before crossing Seventy-second Street at Columbus Avenue, and also before crossing One Hundred and Sixth Street at Columbus Avenue; also before crossing Eighth Avenue in Fifty-third Street.

Seventy-second Street is a parkway, and One Hundred and Sixth Street is a Park entrance approach, and both are outlets from the Park toward Riverside Drive, and vice versa, and are traversed daily by horsemen, drivers of vehicles, and bicyclists. It can be no great inconvenience to the cable car company to stop its cars at these points prior to crossing the much used thoroughfares, and undoubtedly your prompt action in this matter may be the means of avoiding serious accidents, which will become more and more probable as the warm weather invites increasing thousands of bicyclists and others to use the Park and parkways.

In relation to the other point mentioned it may be said that, Eighth Avenue being paved with asphalt, the rapid crossing of that thoroughfare by cable cars passing through so narrow a street as is Fifty-third is a constant peril to all who prefer this avenue because of its smooth pavement, and accidents are daily prevented by entirely too small a margin.

Dr. Ottolengui, the Junior Consul of the Consulate, in whose fertile brain originated the plans for the proposed path in Central Park, will, at the mass meeting on Friday evening, give some new reasons why the city should give the wheelmen what they desire.

EMILY IS A YOUNG MAN.

He Is a Scorcher Besides, and Will Race in the Cyclists' Derby.

It transpires that Emily W. Dielts of Long Island City is not a bloomer girl, after all, but a real live man. It is not known where Emily's folks dug up that name for their boy, but the fact that he is a native of Jersey—where they do queer things—may accounts for it in some people's minds.

When Emily's name came before the Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs last week attached to an entry blank for the great Irvington-Millburn road race, every member, including Chairman Scudder, smiled broadly. They studied the writing, which was in a firm, round hand, argued with themselves that Emily was certainly a girl's name, and then concluded that they had a curio on their hands. Of course, they could not allow a woman to race twenty-five miles over a frightfully dusty road with 100 daring young men. Besides, they did not believe in the racing of women, anyway.

The committee had about agreed to call a special meeting to take action on this rare case, when a letter came explaining matters. Young Miss—or, rather, Mr.—Emily is a member of the Long Island City Wheelmen and a scorcher. He has been prominent in several road races, and hopes to show conspicuously in the big Decoration Day race.

A Great Day for Cycling.

Wheelmen and wheelwomen who had mapped out runs for yesterday and were wise left town early, and came home in the cool of the evening more delighted with cycling than ever. There were thousands upon thousands of wise riders in the metropolitan district, as any one astir in the early hours was forced to know. They fairly swarmed about the ferryhouses, and the officials at those places said they never had to deal with so many before on a single day. There was but one big organized run, and that was given under the auspices of the Riverside Wheelmen to Patchogue and return. All the well-known yellow jacket scorchers of this famous club went along, and they fairly "burned up" certain portions of the road. Many Brooklyn riders took runs in Jersey, and the Coney Island Cycle Path was a steady stream, particularly late in the day, when thousands were returning to their homes. The favorite wheelway in this city, the Boulevard, was practically deserted during the middle of the day, but in the evening it glittered with the lamps of many wheels on which their owners were returning from points in Jersey and the regions north of the city.

Runs and a Trophy for the Gilberts.

The Road Committee of the Gilbert Wheelmen of Brooklyn has selected a fine list of runs for the members. It comprises the following trips:

May 17—Asbury Park, via Staten Island.

May 24—Club century run. Start 6:45 A. M. from terminus of the Kings County Elevated, to Patchogue and return, finishing at Pettit's Hotel, Jamaica, at 6:45 P. M. Entrance fee, $1. Medals for survivors.

May 30, 31—Decoration Day excursion to Delaware Water Gap and Ramapo Valley. Itinerary—Leave New-York by train for Stroudsburg, Penn., May 30, 7:20 A. M. Wheel to Bushkill Falls. Dinner. Then to Dingman's Ferry, Raymonds, Kill Falls, Milford, Sawkill Falls. Supper. Sunday—Wheel to Port Jervis, Guymard Spring, Turner's, Goshen, Tuxedo, Ramapo Valley, and home by train from Suffern, reaching New-York at 9:30. Total distance wheeled, ninety miles.

June 7—New-Brunswick, via Forty-second Street Ferry and Plainfield; train home.

June 14—Lake Mohonk, via Newburg.

June 21—Lake Hopatcong.

June 27—Bicycle parade on the cycle path.

June 28—Amityville, via Hempstead and Farmingdale.

July 4, 5—Oscawanna Lake, via Peekskill.

President Dale has given a gold medal to the club, to be known as the Dale Trophy. It will be given to the member who first wheels 1,000 miles from May 1.

Circuit Races at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Cal., May 10.—There were fully 8,000 people at the National circuit bicycle meet held here yesterday under the auspices of the Garden City Cyclers. No records were broken, the conditions being unfavorable. Summaries:

One Mile, for Novices.—Curtis won, Ryder second. Time—2:37.

Two-thirds of a Mile, Scratch, Professional.—Wilbur Edwards won, C. R. Coulter second, J. M. Campbell third. Time—1:28 3-5.

Two-thirds of a Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—J. R. Wing, (60 yards,) won; G. Hardenbrook, (40 yards,) second; Hardy Downing, (scratch,) third. Time—1:26 2-5.

One Mile, Handicap, Professional.—F. A. McFarland, (30 yards,) won; J. E. Edwards, (40 yards,) second; Ell Winsett, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:20 2-5.

One Mile, Scratch, Amateur.—Hardy Downing won, P. R. Mott second, "Tony" Delmar third. Time—2:24 4-5.

Wilbur Edwards, paced by Dow, Winsett, Staver, Parker, Evans, and Hatton on a sextuplet, rode an exhibition mile in 2:03 3-5.

Wells College Girls Will Ride.

AURORA, N. Y., May 10.—The Wells College Cycling Club has been organized with the following officers: Captain—Miss Truman; President—Dr. W. E. Waters; Vice President—Miss Kirk; Secretary—Miss Johnson; Treasurer—Miss Wild.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to joint the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Some of the entries for the Holbrook twenty-five-mile road race, which is to be held near Philadelphia on Decoration Day, are John McLaughlin, George H. Huhn, Ross Eckman, William M. Priest, George Zimmerman, John F. Grauch, Frank B. Marriott, Andrew Remmert, Carl Rolle, John Zimmerman, Leon De Fernemont, Howard Nestor, Clinton Griffith, John Marvel, Ellwood Eldridge, W. A. Wetzel, C. F. Starbuck, R. P. McCurdy, H. E. Bartholomew, W. A. Rulon, F. M. Dampman, "Josh" Lindley, "Ed" Acker, the Indianapolis wonder; Jay Eaton, Charles A. Church, A. H. Barnett, W. E. Landis, T. B. Buzzard, Carrol B. Jack, and Charles W. Krick.

—Entry blanks for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's double century on June 20 and 21 will be ready this week. The entry fee will be $3. This event will set a new mark for long-distance rides if the club's intention to cover the 200 miles within twenty-four hours instead of two days, as some have supposed, and as is the case with other "double centuries." The Manhattan's road officers will go over the course on next Saturday and Sunday to make needed arrangements. Just to "see how it feels," they may also attempt doing the entire 200 miles.

—The officials for the Decoration Day race meet at Patchogue will be as follows: Referee—George H. Furman; Judges—James A. Canfield, John A. Potter, and R. S. Pelletreau; Starter—George Atkin; Clerks of Course—Joseph Losee, Jerome Ackerly, and Robert Bailey; Timers—E. S. Robinson, W. A. Aldrich, and R. A. Porter.

—The Bowman Cycling Academy has been rented for another year by the Sidney B. Bowman Cycle Company. The friends of the patrons of this popular place who contemplate learning to ride will be pleased to hear this.

—Digby Bell and Duncan B. Harrison, his manager, will make a tour of Europe after the close of their theatrical season.

BROOKLYNS WIN AGAIN.

But It Was Not So Easy Defeating the Louisvilles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10.—Four hits in the seventh inning, followed by Dexter's wild throw, gave Brooklyn the baseball game here to-day. Attendance, 1,500. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
McFr'l'd, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Morrison, ss	0	0	2	2	0	0
Miller, 2b	0	1	2	0	1	0
Cling'an, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	0
Has'mer, 1b	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dexter, cf	0	2	6	0	1	0
Warner, c	1	1	3	1	0	0
Cun'ham, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
McCreary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	4	27	8	3	0

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
McC'thy, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0
And'son, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	3	1	1	0
Grim, c	0	0	4	3	0	0
Burrell, c	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kennedy, p	1	1	0	5	0	0
Total	3	6	27	14	1	

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 8; Brooklyn, 2. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 3; off Kennedy, 4. Struck out—By Cunningham, 2; by Kennedy, 4. Three-base hit—Warner. Two-base hit—Dexter. Stolen base—Miller. Double plays—Kennedy, Corcoran, and Lachance; Grim, Corcoran, and Lachance; Cunningham, Morrison, and Hassamer. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Other League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	2	5	1	0	2	0	2	6	. .	—18
Washington	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	—11	

Base hits—Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Washington, 5. Batteries—Dwyer, Fisher, and Peitz; Maul and McGuire.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Baltimore	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2—9	
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2—8	

Base hits—Baltimore, 9; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Esper and Clark; Hart and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	13	5	.722
Boston	12	6	.667
Pittsburg	11	6	.647
Chicago	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	11	8	.579
Cleveland	9	7	.563
Baltimore	10	8	.556
Washington	9	10	.474
Brooklyn	9	10	.474
St. Louis	7	13	.350
New-York	6	12	.333
Louisville	2	18	.100

Newark, 13; Metropolitan, 10.

NEWARK, N. J., May 10.—By heavy batting, aided by a series of errors on the part of the visitors, Newark snatched a victory from the Metropolitans in the eighth inning this afternoon. Callahan put up a weak delivery in the first two innings and gave the Metropolitans 6 runs. He was retired in favor of Moran, who pitched an effective game and held the visitors down to a few scattering hits. The score:

Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	3	—13
Metropolitan	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—10

Base hits—Newark, 18; Metropolitan, 15. Errors—Newark, 6; Metropolitan, 6. Batteries—Callahan, Moran, and Rothfuss; Standish and Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Sullivan. Attendance, 3,500.

Paterson, 15; Hartford, 11.

PATERSON, N. J., May 10.—The Hartfords made their first appearance here to-day, and, although they met defeat, they gave the 3,000 spectators a great scare in the eighth inning, when they tied the score. The visitors had in their best pitcher, Vickery, but he proved an easy mark for the Patersons, eighteen hits being made off him. The game was won by the Patersons in the tenth inning, when they scored 4 runs. The score:

Paterson	1	4	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	4	—15
Hartford	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	—11

Base hits—Paterson, 17; Hartford, 11. Errors—Paterson, 6; Hartford, 5. Batteries—McMackin, Cogan, and Elton; Vickery and Battenus. Umpires—Messrs. Mace and Huggins.

Eighth Regiment Games.

Gymkhana games will be given by the Eighth Regiment at the armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, Friday evening, May 22. Among the events will be a four-legged race, climbing the greased pole, potato race, obstacle race, sack race, sixty yards; three-legged race, catching greased pig, two-mile bicycle race, and heavy marching order race, one mile, open to all members of the National Guard. Entrance fees are 50 cents each, except for bicycle race, which is $1. Entry blanks may be

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE SOUTH AS IT WAS.

SOUTHERN SIDE LIGHTS. A Picture of Social and Economic Life in the South a Generation Before the War. By Edward Ingle, A. B. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

The old South, the South that existed before the war, with its peculiar civilization and striking characteristics, having assumed its place in history, this description of it as it was, drawn from original sources, is opportune. It is not an argument for or against the ideas that prevailed below the "line" for so many years, but an intelligent statement of conditions as they were. Though pertaining primarily to the South at a definite time, Mr. Ingle's narrative contains references to earlier days and to the country in general. In the Colonial days were laid the foundations of the later civilization, and no part of a republic may be adequately studied without regard to the whole. The author's sources of information, with few exceptions, were published before 1861, and were practically official statements, so far as there could be any, made by the foremost men of the South in relation to their region, its needs, resources, and manner of life.

To many persons the word South is to-day almost synonymous with slavery: one word suggests the other, and suggests little else. All that the South was in the past is overshadowed in the minds of the present generation by the days of the war and the era of reconstruction. The former traits and characteristics of its people are little known, the social and industrial elements that dominated the land have been forgotten, and the people of the days of which Mr. Ingle has written are judged by the actions of a few prominent politicians who have by noise and bluster brought themselves into public notice.

To know a people one must live among them, and become acquainted with their ways and institutions, and this one may practically do in Mr. Ingle's book, for he has drawn his facts from the best sources, and has pictured his subject with all its lights and shadows. He has taken his materials and skillfully blended them in a truthful and harmonious manner. The traits of the people of the South, the importance of their crops, their industries, their trade and commerce, their educational systems, their literary aspirations, their plans for progress, slavery, and the crisis that made a new South of their country are all considered from an unbiased standpoint, and all are carefully and systematically set forth.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will be the American publishers of the "Letters of Victor Hugo," as arranged for the press by Paul Meurice, the executor of Hugo. There will be two volumes. The first will contain (1) Hugo's letters to his father while studying in Paris; (2) a series written to his young wife; (3) a series to his confessor, Lamennais; (4) letters about some of his volumes, "Hernani," "Le Roi s'Amuse," &c.; (5) letters to his little daughter, Leopoldine, and (6) a series to Sainte-Beuve, who was in love with Mme. Hugo. The second volume will include his letters in exile to Ledru-Rollin, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Lamartine, with many of autobiographical and literary interest. At least one of the volumes, and perhaps both, will be published in the Autumn.

—An Edinburgh firm announces a book with the title "The Story of Sir Walter Scott's First Love."

—Following their series of Twelve English Statesmen, Macmillan & Co. announce a new series called Foreign Statesmen. The first volume will be "Philip Augustus," by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, and the second "Richelieu," by Prof. Richard Lodge.

—Among the books which Roberts Brothers have in preparation are "The Puritan in England and New-England," by Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington, and "Old Colony Days," by May Alden Ward.

—A second series of G. D. Leslie's "Letters to Marco" (H. S. Mark) is announced. The first series came out in 1893.

—John Morley is writing for The Nineteenth Century a review of Lecky's recent work on democracy. The Athenaeum is doubtless correct in its conjecture that the article "is likely to be polite, but hardly likely to be complimentary."

—A work announced in London with the title, "The Gentle Shakespeare: A Vindication," by John P. Yeatman, has been compiled from original sources and from manuscripts never before published, which are described as giving a genealogical history of the poet's family from the time of King Edward III., with an account of the Arden and Griffin families with which he was connected. The vindication is an attempt to rescue Shakespeare's memory from the "false impressions created by his commentators."

—The Messrs. Scribner have made arrangements to bring out a series of handbooks of Summer resorts, each written by a well-known author, as follows: The north shore of Massachusetts, by Judge Robert Grant, with illustrations by W. T. Smedley; Newport, by W. C. Brownell, illustrated by W. S. Vanderbilt Allen; Bar Harbor, by F. Marion Crawford, with C. S. Reinhart for illustrator, and Lenox, by George Hibbard, Mr. Allen furnishing the illustrations.

—The unfinished romance by R. L. Stevenson with the title, "Weir of Hermiston," will be ready at Charles Scribner's Sons before the end of this month. It will be accompanied by an editorial note of twenty pages written by Stevenson's stepdaughter, Mrs. Strong, in which will be given an outline of the plot of the story as she obtained it from Stevenson while acting as his amanuensis.

—Macmillan & Co. expect to have ready about the middle of May Emile Zola's new novel, "Rome."

—Paul Bourget has engaged to write six short stories for Cosmopolis. They will have the general title of "Voyageuses." The first of the series appears in the May number. The same number contains a short story by Maarten Maartens, entitled "The Notary's Love Story."

—The Messrs. Holt announce as ready W. Fraser Rae's biography of Sheridan. It comprises two volumes, and is issued with portraits and fac simile autographs. Included in the new material are letters written by Sheridan, the Prince of Wales, and Wellington. An introduction has been written by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, a great-grandson of Sheridan.

—The London Daily News, in a long notice of Harold Frederic's "Damnation of Theron Ware," says it "lays hold of the reader's imagination, and many of its effects haunt the memory. It is certainly one of the two or three foremost books of this literary season."

—Features of Lippincott's Magazine for June will be "The Washingtons in Official Life," by Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, and a complete story, "From Clue to Climax," by Will N. Harben.

—In Whittaker's Library the following volumes for Summer reading are announced: "The Home of Fiesole: A Story of the Times of Savonarola," "The Musgrove Ranch: A Tale of Southern California," and "Ruhainah, the Maid of Herat: A Story of Afghan Life," by Thomas P. Hughes.

—A translation of Albert Lavignac's "La Musique et les Musiciens" will be brought out here soon by the Messrs. Holt.

—The sale of Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" is said to have reached 80,000 copies.

—A son of Marion Harland, Albert Payson Terhune, has written a book of travel, "Syria from the Saddle," illustrated from original sketches. It will be published by Silver, Burdett & Co., who announce also an autobiography by Ezekiel G. Robinson, formerly President of Brown University.

—Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin's historical romances, "White Aprons" and "The Head of a Hundred," will be published in London by the Messrs. Dent.

—The library of the late Lord Coleridge, which has been advertised to be sold in London this month, contains an extensive series of the publications of such societies as the Roxburghe, Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, and Philobiblon. Many volumes by Robert Browning are presentation copies and have inscriptions by the author. There is a fine and perfect copy of Purchas's "Hakluytus Posthumus; or Purchas His Pilgrims," 1625-6, with an exceedingly curious inscription on the frontispiece; a copy of Sandys's "Paraphrase upon the Divine Poems," 1638, which belonged to James, Duke of York, (afterward James II.,) and Sir Henry Savile's copy of Sir Thomas More's "Workes," 1557.

—A monument to Ranke in his native town of Wiehe will be unveiled on May 27. In June a monument to Grimm will be set up in Germany.

—The publishers of The Ladies' Home Journal have issued in a handsome pamphlet, printed on hand-made paper, an essay by Ernest F. Fenollosa on "The Mural Paintings in the Boston Public Library."

—The May number of The Educational Review will be nearly filled with papers that were prepared for The Harvard Teachers' Association.

—"Ex Libris Typothetae Diabolo" is the title of a wonderful copperplate which Mr. F. S. King has designed and engraved for the use of those who now collect book plates. The artist is an allegorist. He indicates the mysteries of printing. It is the printer's devil who has a hand in all the various processes. Shall the book be good or bad? A grotesque head floats in a sea, and two female forms whisper into the monster's ear. In the troubled waters swim many tomes. Above is a master spirit, and from the surmounting space drips black ink, which seems to hiss as it falls into the water below. In one portion of the design the presses thunder. Mr. King has given in this work the fullest scope to his imagination and with the weirdest of effects. There is to be a very limited edition, only some 250 proofs, which are numbered and signed by the engraver. Mr. F. S. King is in a measure re-establishing what is a lost art, and that is copper engraving. The publishers are the Max Williams Company of New-York.

—Henry Norman has written for Scribner's a paper entitled "In the Balkans, the Chessboard of Europe," in which he gives an account of the various principalities that compose that part of Europe—Roumania, Montenegro, Servia, and Bosnia. The article will appear in the June number.

—Under the title "The Quicksands of Pactolus" the Messrs. Holt are about to publish a story by Horace Annesley Vachell, who wrote "The Romance of Judge Ketchum" and "The Model of Christian Gay."

—Mr. Swinburne's new volume of verse, "The Tale of Balen," will be brought out here by the Messrs. Scribner. The author adheres closely to Sir Thomas Malory's original narrative. He dedicates the book to his mother.

—The volume on Bohemia in the Story of the Nations Series, written by C. E. Maurice, is nearly ready. Mr. Maurice remarks that that history is the history of a lost nationality, and hence is of necessity tragic. After this volume will be published one on Canada.

—Sir Daniel Lysons, Constable of the Tower of London, has written his "Early Reminiscences." They relate to the Crimean war and the Canadian rebellion of 1838-9.

—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the eminent medical man, (and advocate of bicycling,) is writing his "Retrospections," covering half a century. The work is so far advanced that its publication is expected this year. Among the pet schemes which he has advocated in former years and of which he writes in this work, are the drainage of all England, the extinction of disease through diet, temperance, and vegetarianism. He cites the striking fact that the old Roman encampments are all remarkably healthful places. In the finding of healthful places, the Romans showed marked genius.

—Henry W. Nevinson, the author of Henry Holt & Co.'s new publication, "In the Valley of Tophet," will be remembered by many readers as the author of "Slum Stories of London."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. By John T. Morse, Jr. In two volumes. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

BY OAK AND THORN. By Alice Brown. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. By Julius H. Ward. 16mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCIES AGAINST COMMERCE. By William Yates Chinn. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. Paper.

ASA OF BETHLEHEM AND HIS HOUSEHOLD. By Mary Elizabeth Jennings. 16mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25.

STEPPING HEAVENWARD. By Mrs. E. Prentiss. 16mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 50 cents.

THE LIFE AND EPISTLES OF SAINT PAUL. By the Rev. S. W. Pratt. 16mo. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.

TAXATION AND TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM, 1791-1895. By Frederic C. Howe, A. M., Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

IN THE VALLEY OF TOPHET. By Henry W. Nevinson. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward S. Ellis, M. A. Parts 5 and 6. 8vo. New-York: The Woolfall Company. Paper. 50 cents each part.

THE VERBALIST. By Alfred Ayres. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

DON EMILIO CASTELAR. By David Hannay. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

THAT GIRL FROM BOGOTA. By Clarice Irene Clinghan. 12mo. New-York: The Home Publishing Company.

NOTES OF THE NIGHT, AND OTHER OUTDOOR SKETCHES. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M. D. 16mo. New-York: The Century Company.

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF S. WEIR MITCHELL, M. D., LL. D., Harvard and Edinburgh. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company.

A STRANGE, SAD COMEDY. By Molly Elliot Seawell. 12mo. New-York: The Century Company.

QUAINT CRIPPEN, COMMERCIAL TRAVELER. By Alwyn M. Thurber. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

A WINNING HAZARD. By Mrs. Alexander. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

THE DANCER IN YELLOW. By W. E. Norris. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

QUEENS OF THE STAGE. By Alan Dale. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

DELPHA; OR, MARRIAGE AS A FAILURE AND A SUCCESS. By "Roidah." 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

THE SILVER ARROW. By Frank L. Donohue. 12mo. New-York: G. W. Dillingham. Paper, 50 cents.

PHILLIPS'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1896. 12mo. New-York: W. Fall[illegible]

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Stylish and durable,
At factory prices.

THE "CLUB" PLAN FAILS

SALOON MEN ATTEMPT TO PROFIT BY MR. SCOTT'S OPINION.

Organizations Formed in Haste, at Which the Dispensing of Beer Was the Chief Function of the Officers—Many Raids on Such Places—Some Arrests That Were Made with Difficulty—Bold Violations of the Law.

A number of saloon keepers took advantage of Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion that clubs are not subject to the provisions of the Raines liquor-tax law and opened so-called "clubs" over their saloons, but in many instances yesterday the scheme failed to work, and the "clubs" came to grief. One of these unlucky "clubs" was the "Tiger Club," which John Lavery started over his saloon, at 299 Seventh Avenue. Capt. Pickett of the Nineteenth Precinct sent Policeman Dulfer there yesterday morning to raid it. At the entrance to the "club" rooms he encountered Michael Sullivan, who disputed his right to enter, but Dulfer quickly convinced him that he was not to be interfered with.

George Lavery, the proprietor's brother, was found dispensing beer to a dozen men, and was placed under arrest. Lavery and Sullivan were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where City Magistrate Mott held each in $1,000 for examination next Wednesday.

The "Instantaneous Photo Club" was started on Saturday over Philip O'Neill's saloon, at 757 Third Avenue. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station raided it yesterday morning and found "President" O'Neill serving liquors. There was not a camera in sight. O'Neill was arrested and placed under $1,000 bonds in the Yorkville Police Court.

Joseph Soehurch, a saloon keeper of 239 East Seventy-third Street, was caught in the act of serving drinks to a crowd in apartments over his saloon, and was released by Magistrate Cornell in the Yorkville Police Court under bonds to appear before the Grand Jury.

Barbara Brickner of 210 East Seventy-fourth Street was arrested for a similar evasion of the liquor-tax law.

Policemen Maurice Schwartz and William Hawe of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station were detailed yesterday for special excise duty, and in the afternoon they had an exciting experience. They noticed men passing into the hallway adjoining Albert Forezyt's saloon, at 1,380 Avenue A, and followed them. In the saloon a dozen men were drinking. The proprietor and his bartender, Emil Kubrick, were serving the customers. As soon as the policemen's identity became known there was a wild rush for doors and windows, and Forezyt was among those who escaped. Hawe made an attempt to catch Kubrick, who was making a bold effort to get away when, in the hallway of 1,378 Avenue A, he was attacked by Zarth Joseph, a carpenter of 1,366 Avenue A. Joseph seized Hawe by the throat, and, tripping him up, laid him on his back and tried to choke him. Hawe struggled desperately, and finally succeeded in getting the upper hand of his assailant, whom he placed under arrest. Schwartz meanwhile had captured Kubrick and Maurice Weinberg of 1,348 First Avenue, Joseph Lutchen of 1,376 Avenue A, and Frank Novak of 1,404 Avenue A. They were all taken in a patrol wagon to the police station, where the policemen made charges against them as suspicious characters who had unlawfully entered the saloon. Sergt. Charles S. Holton asked why such charges were made, and the policemen said the men refused to tell what they were doing in the saloon or who let them in, and they reasoned that they should be set down as burglars. The men then said the proprietor and his wife admitted them to the saloon. Sergt. Holton decided to hold them on the charges, though he said he was in doubt whether the courts would sustain them. He also instructed the policemen to notify the saloon proprietor to close his saloon, and not to arrest him until a warrant had been obtained. Joseph was locked up for assault. He said he tried to choke Hawe because Hawe struck his wife, but Hawe denied the truth of the statement.

Bernard Reilly, a saloon keeper of 902 Second Avenue, and his bartender, John McManus, were found selling liquor yesterday in the saloon. They made no pretense of having the place closed. Reilly was indicted last week by the Grand Jury for having screens in the windows in violation of the liquor-tax law.

Henry Blendterman, who claimed to keep a "hotel," and his bartender, Michael Assalta, were held by City Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Police Court, for violating the liquor-tax law. They said their guests were served with "meals," but the police of the Church Street Station said there was no evidence of even a sandwich in the saloon.

A struggle between policemen of the East Twenty-second Street Station and the patrons of a "speak-easy" at 391 Avenue A occurred last night, and during the fight the policemen, who were threatened with murder, were obliged to show their revolvers before they were able to make arrests.

The establishment is run by two Sullivan sisters, who own a saloon on the ground floor. They have always defied the police, and, until last night, they did it successfully. They opened a saloon, for which they had no license, on the third floor of the tenement for the accommodation of Sunday guests.

This "speak-easy" was running at full blast last night when Policemen Flood and Crown succeeded in gaining admittance. They found the rooms full of men drinking beer. They induced John Sullivan, the bartender, to drink with them, and then they placed him under arrest. As soon as their errand was known the fight began. The whole crowd joined in an attack on the policemen, whom they struck with chairs and any other pieces of furniture that were at hand. The policemen made a good resistance, but when they found themselves in danger of being overpowered, they showed their revolvers. At the same time another policeman who was stationed below whistled for assistance, and several others responded, and the policemen broke into the room and probably saved their fellows from injury. The crowd in the place was cowed by superior force, and four were arrested. The prisoners were John and Daniel Sullivan, Michael Morrison of 316 East Twenty-fourth Street, and Thomas Lambert of 442 East Twenty-third Street. The Sullivan women were not molested.

IN JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.

Law Generally Enforced, and But Few Arrests Made.

Hudson County's police were to all outward appearances as active in enforcing the excise law yesterday as they were on previous Sundays, though neither Chief Donovan of Hoboken nor Chief Murphy of Jersey City were on duty. The former had gone to Atlanta to a convention of Chiefs of Police, leaving Capt. Patrick Hayes in command, and, as Chief Murphy was getting ready to go, Inspector Lange was looking after the excise law enforcement.

In spite of the series of dry Sundays, residents of Jersey City and Hoboken do not seem to look for any lasting drought. No such signs as "Get your Sunday supplies on Saturday" appear in the saloon windows, and there is a general feeling that "even this will pass away."

The action of the Hudson County Saloon Keepers' Association at its meeting at Union Hill last week in declaring an intention to compel the enforcement of laws which would keep the candy shops and fruit stores closed, had no visible effect. Barber shops have, however, been closed, and in some cases bootblacks were driven off the street corners.

One odd effect on the enforcement of the law was the action of the Hoboken Innkeepers' Protective Association in attempting to boycott the Hudson County National Bank, of which Richard C. Washburn, foreman of the Grand Jury, is President. Few saloon keepers made any attempt to carry out this plan, and it is difficult to see just how a boycott on the bank could be affected. Some of the saloon keepers are of the opinion that any attempt to fight Mr. Washburn in his present position would be very foolish.

In both Jersey City and Hoboken a number of the smaller saloons away from the much-traveled streets were open in a quiet way, and friends of the owner were admitted if everything looked "all right." Hoboken was, however, free from any excise arrests yesterday. In Jersey City seven had been made in different precincts before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A majority of these were in the early hours yesterday morning.

BROOKLYN SALOONS ALL CLOSED.

Raines Law Lessons Crime in Tenement Districts.

Brooklyn was a very "dry" place yesterday. The law was enforced to the letter, and the police gave the matter the greatest attention. It is safe to say that there was not a saloon open in that city. The places that are known as "hotels" were open, however, and did a big business. This was especially the case with the brewery on Miller Avenue, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, which is now known on Sundays as Piel's Hotel.

"It is a dry day in this city," said Inspector Brennan yesterday. "I believe that every saloon in the city is closed, and it is gratifying to know that there has been a great decrease in crime since the Raines law went into effect.

"The question of the 'hotels' has not yet been decided, but it has been said that the question will be definitely determined before the new law goes into effect generally. Some of the places hold 'hotel' licenses which do not expire until June 30, but after that date there will not be any licenses known as 'hotel licenses.'"

The returns the Police Captains sent to Headquarters yesterday showed that there had been forty-four arrests for intoxication between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

One of the things that pleases the police is the fact that since the new law has been in effect there has been a great decrease in the number of tenement-house fights, and fewer cases of wife beating.

The "Phil Club," a small organization at 353 Union Street, had its steward get in a keg of beer Saturday for the comfort of its members yesterday. P. J. Burns, the steward, tapped the keg yesterday, and while the club members were enjoying the beer, feeling secure from the police, because none of the large clubs in the city had been molested or compelled to take out licenses under the new law, a policeman entered the clubrooms and arrested the steward.

This is the first arrest in a clubhouse that has been made under the Raines law in these two cities.

FOR DOCKING AN ENGLISH SHIP.

Naval Men Surprised by a Government Question as to Cost.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is understood that a British warship will be docked at the new Puget Sound dry dock. Some inquiry has come from Canadian officials regarding the charge for docking an English ship. Such a request from the British Government is a novelty to the Navy Department people.

That Government is so well supplied with docking facilities that it rarely has to depend upon the courtesy of other nations for such service. The United States, on the other hand, frequently asks for the privilege of docking ships at foreign docks. The charge usually made for docking a warship is that which will cover the cost of running the pumping plant and the necessary incidental expense of filling and emptying and refilling the dock. In the case of a merchant ship, the regular charge for docking is made by the Government owning the dock.

In the case of the Puget Sound structure, there may be some delay in docking a foreign ship, as the dock does not yet belong to the Government. It is still the property of the contractors, and their permission must be obtained before the dock can be used.

MORTON CADETS IN SAVANNAH.

To Compete in Inter-State Drill for a Prize Worth $2,500.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—The Morton Cadets of Washington have arrived in the city. They will enter the Inter-State drill for a prize of $2,500 and the Galveston Championship Cup, which is now held by the Thurston Rifles of Omaha, Neb., but which has been ordered here for competition by Gen. W. H. Mabry, Adjutant General of Texas. The winning company will probably have to make a fight against the Thurstons for it in the courts.

The May week celebration will open Monday with a sham battle and exhibition drills by zouaves, artillery, and other classes of military. The week will be devoted to military exhibitions and rifle contests between teams from New-Jersey, Washington, D. C.; South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and there will be night entertainments of fireworks and vaudeville performances.

Railroad rates of one fare for the round trip, and in Georgia of 1 cent a mile, have been authorized, and the railroads say they will bring 20,000 people to Savannah during the week.

ARCHBISHOP RECEIVES PALLIUM.

Elaborate Ceremony Conducted by Cardinal Gibbons in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—One of the most impressive ceremonies in the history of the Catholic Church of St. Louis occurred to-day when his Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons, conferred the pallium, the insignia of archiepiscopal office, upon Archbishop J. J. Kain.

Cardinal Gibbons was the celebrant of the pontifical mass. A number of church dignitaries from all parts of the country were present.

The distinguished prelates were entertained this afternoon at a banquet at the Kenrick Seminary. Among those present were Archbishops Ireland, Elder, Ryan, Chappell, Feehan, Janssens, and Katzer, and Bishops Janssens, Ryan, Hogan, Burke, Bonacum, Keane, Donohue, Horstman, Van Dekyre, O'Sullivan, Fitzgerald, Cotter, McGoldrick, O'Gorman, Foley, Michaud, Fink, and Bishop-elect Glennon.

The round of receptions to the visitors will be continued till Tuesday evening.

LIEUT. SCHOFIELD STILL ACTIVE.

Board Declines to Retire the Son of the General.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Lieut. R. McA. Schofield, Fourth Cavalry, the son of Lieut. Gen. Schofield, entered the army in 1889, and is a Second Lieutenant stationed in Idaho. He recently came up for promotion, and upon examination was found sufficiently disabled to be summoned before a retiring board.

The examining board suggested that he be ordered for examination for retirement. There were no vacancies on the limited retired list. There was a question also whether young Schofield was incapacitated as a result of any military service he had performed.

Lieut. Schofield will be returned to duty with his regiment. At the end of a year he will probably be re-examined both for promotion and for retirement, and then also will be settled the question whether his incapacity was the result of service.

One of the Quintet of Baby Boys Dead.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

MAYFIELD, Ky., May 5.—This city is greatly shocked over the death of John, one of the Lyons quintuplets born last Thursday. Death resulted from violent spasms. The remains have been embalmed to be kept on exhibition. The four living are in excellent condition and enjoying fine health. The mother is grief-stricken over the child's death. Four photographers have been enjoined from making photographs, the original being copyrighted. Mrs. Oscar Lyons, the mother, is in a serious condition, but her physician anticipates recovery.

Woman Bicyclist Injured.

Mrs. Mary Collins, twenty-eight years old, of 88 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn, while riding a bicycle on the Eastern Parkway and Franklin Avenue yesterday, was in collision with a carriage driven by Mrs. Mary Wilson of 1,468 Bushwick Avenue. The bicyclist was thrown into the road, and was severely injured, receiving a fracture of the left arm and a wrenching of the hips and shoulders. She was taken home in a coach.

A TRINITY OF EVILS.

Biliousness, sick headache, and irregularity of the bowels accompany each other. To the removal of this trinity of evils Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially adapted. It also cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, malarial complaints, biliousness, nervousness, and constipation. The most satisfactory results follow a fair trial. Use it daily.

The One Touch Of Science

That brings an establishment—office, store or residence—up to date is TELEPHONE SERVICE. The New York Article is the best of its kind in the world. 15,000 stations, all long distance telephones, metallic circuit lines, 30-second service. Rates from $75 a year for 600 messages.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co. 113 West 38th St. 18 Cortlandt St.

TIEMANN'S NEPHEW KILLED.

It Was at First Believed that He Was the ex-Mayor's Son.

Edward L. Tiemann, forty-six years old, of 530 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, a nephew of ex-Mayor Tiemann, was the bicyclist killed on Saturday night at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue by being run down by a truck. A card found in his pocket bore the name "D. F. Tiemann," and this led the police to believe that it was Daniel F. Tiemann, Jr., a son of the ex-Mayor, who lives at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, and thus the latter's name was published by mistake in yesterday's papers.

Edward L. Tiemann was the son of J. W. Tiemann, a brother of Daniel F. Tiemann, Sr. He was born in this city and educated in the public schools, after graduation from which he entered the employ of a wholesale drug house. During the last twenty years he had been a Superintendent in his uncle's color works, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue.

Mr. Tiemann married his cousin nineteen years ago. His wife's maiden name was Ruth Tiemann, and she is a daughter of Peter C. Tiemann. He was a member of the Board of Governors of St. Luke's Hospital and a Vestryman of St. Michael's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Tiemann leaves two daughters and a son.

BOOK ONCE OWNED BY BLACKSTONE

It Is the Pride of the Kansas City Law Library.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

The oldest book among the thousands in the Kansas City Law Library is a bulky volume, awkward in shape, that was once the property of Blackstone, "the father of English common law." It was picked up for a trifle at a sale of second-hand books several years ago, and it was not known then that it had once been in Blackstone's library. One day the librarian was looking through the book and detected that a sheet of paper was neatly pasted over the inside of the front cover. He removed the paper, and beneath it were the autograph and crest of Blackstone.

The news of the discovery spread among the lawyers, and they made pilgrimages to the Court House to see the autograph. The editor of a law magazine in the East heard of it, and had Attorney J. D. S. Cook get a picture of the autograph, and he reproduced it in his magazine. The Directors of the library have been offered $150 for the autograph alone, but it is not for sale at any price.

The book with the Blackstone autograph is "Reports in the Court of Kings-Bench at Westminster from the Eleventh to the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Our Late Sovereign Lord King Charles II." The book was printed in 1685. The type is bold-faced Old English. Few men in these days can read the lettering and quaint spelling without a great effort. The paper is hand made, and the volume was printed in small sheets on a hand press.

Another rare book in the Law Library was once the property of Richard Henry Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and has his autograph on the fly leaf. The book was printed in 1735, and is "The Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer," and is a sort of compendium of laws governing petty cases likely to come before Justices of the Peace in the American Colonies.

Farmer Candidate for Governor.

From The Washington Post.

Senator Wilson of Washington is well acquainted with James A. Mount, who has just been nominated for Governor of Indiana. Mr. Mount was Mr. Wilson's early political friend. A number of years ago Senator Wilson was a candidate for the Legislature in Montgomery County, Ind. Mount was a delegate from his home township, and, with seven others, was instructed for another man. But as they had been elected before it was known that Wilson was a candidate, Mount decided to divide the delegation, as many persons in his district favored Wilson, and he cast three votes for him, which sent him to the Legislature. The Legislature was Republican by five majority, and Benjamin Harrison was elected Senator. The election of Mr. Wilson was the beginning of his political career. Senator Wilson speaks highly of the character of Mr. Mount. He says that he is a good farmer; as good as any in his own section of Indiana, if not in the whole State. He has an excellent education; a man of industry, capacity, and unquestioned integrity. He has been a student of the best farming methods for the past twenty years, and makes a practical application of his studies to his farm work. He can make a good speech, and is a man of affairs.

Sale of Alabama Cypress Land.

From The Mobile (Ala.) Register.

A deal has been closed which will result in the development of some 10,000 acres of cypress lands lying between the Mobile and Birmingham Railroad and the Mobile River, and known as the Ladd lands. The novel feature of this deal to this market is to be found in the fact that the sale of these lands will result in the bringing to this market of some 25,000,000 superficial feet of cypress timber. This will be done without the aid of freshets, and involving the use of pull boats, whose success has already been demonstrated in the Louisiana cypress swamps. In addition to the cypress that is on these lands there are also about 20,000,000 superficial feet of pine, which will also be developed. The land brought $40,000.

Injured by Falling from a Car.

Edward Leonard, six years old, of 57 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, in jumping off a car at the Willink entrance of Prospect Park, yesterday afternoon, fell into the street, and received concussion of the brain. He was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

West 14th St.
1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1896
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A NEW IMPORTATION
OF AXMINSTER RUGS.
4 ft. 5 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. $5.00
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. 15.00
8 ft. 8 in. x 10 ft. 10 in. 18.00

They are by far the best value in the market; will stand any amount of wear, and yet delight the eye, please the taste, and fit the purse. We are certainly doing our part to make American homes tasteful.

Our furniture is the cheapest for the best made, and lots of it.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

THE WORLD'S FAVORITE AUTHORS.

Many Have Retained Literary Vigor Till Late in Life.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A. Conan Doyle, who commenced writing at seventeen, and is now thirty-seven, says he expects to do his best work before he is fifty years old. And even that age gives him a good long stretch. George Eliot began nineteen years later than Doyle, and continued twenty-four years. At forty she had done "Silas Marner," and at fifty-six "Daniel Deronda," "Theophrastus Such" representing the last four years of her life. At about fifty, in "Middlemarch," she reached her greatest popularity, realizing $40,000 from that book. There is certainly no diminution of intellectual force six years later in "Deronda," though possibly a lessening of interest. George Sand, who took to writing ten years earlier than George Eliot, and kept it up twelve years later, also lost her fascination toward the end, though she could do as much and as good work intellectually at seventy-two as at forty. Her mind was as strong as ever, but the power to entertain was wanting. She was thoroughly conscious of this, and discloses the secret. "I have pressed my imagination to produce," she says, "without seeking the concurrence of my reason, Instead of coming to me smiling and crowned with flowers, my muse has met me cold, reluctant, indignant."

James Fenimore Cooper had three periods of novel-writing. The first lasted five years and ended at thirty-seven, about the time George Eliot began. What is considered his masterpiece closes this period. At fifty-two he returned to fiction, and wrote "The Deerslayer," which made a deep impression. After a lapse of six years he again took up novel-writing at fifty-eight, but seems to have been unable to duplicate his earlier successes. He pushed his work on by force of will till sixty-two, and died a year later of dropsy. Thirty years embraced Cooper's labor, with the cream of it put into seven. Samuel Richardson finished "Clarissa Harlowe," at the age when Cooper died, and in the following year supplemented it with his next best book in six volumes. He did practically nothing before fifty.

Histories, it seems, may be postponed and done last of all. Guizot was busy at his work on Spain when he died in the 80's; George Buchanan wrote a tremendous volume, besides an autobiography in Latin, when some people thought him in his dotage; Bancroft only finished up at seventy-four; Carlyle did his best work in this department, and Macaulay died worn out, though not old, writing his history of England. Hazlitt, Tom Moore, and Hume also finished with histories.

Macaulay's essays were done in the twenty years between the ages of twenty-six and forty-six. Rich as they are, and great as was his absorption in them, he was more devoted to his history, and was prepared to lavish upon it all his time and all the power of his faculties. He sacrificed both political and social distinction for this history, which he had not done for the essays. In writing the first two volumes, he made the startling discovery that his heart was weak, and by way of respite took office for a year. When on the third volume the heart malady was so decisively manifest that he could not doubt his early doom. Macaulay was well past fifty when the first two volumes were done, and there is no evidence in them of weakness. The deterioration of his work begins with the third volume, and when he finished it with the death of William III. he could do no more. Macaulay's collapse at fifty-eight, however, was physical, rather than mental. He lived but one year longer, having been born with the century.

Guizot's life of eighty-seven years covers sixty-five of activity, and there is no time in this long span where his intellect seems to lose its strength or liveliness. He took up literature as a vocation when he was twenty-two, and after some interruption resumed it at thirty-four. Again politics interfered, and, as with Bacon in England, he abandoned the seclusion of his study for office. Guizot had not seriously entered upon his work before sixty-three, and the last decade of his life was possibly his most fruitful period. At seventy-two he began to learn the Spanish language, and mastered it in order that he might write a comprehensive history of Spain. At eighty-seven, when he died, he was working at it. So the half-century mark cuts no figure whatever in the life of Guizot.

Whether George Buchanan, who was both scholar and poet, gathered the bulk of his knowledge and did his best writing within the first fifty years is both claimed and questioned. At any rate, his big "History of Scotland" was begun at sixty and continued until his death, at seventy-four. Buchanan's enemies say he died in his dotage and that the last part of his book is but the drivel of an imbecile. Yet, it is no small matter that he should have taken up this task at sixty and completed it at seventy-four, on his death-bed. And only two years before the history was done, and in connection with it, Buchanan wrote his own life in Latin.

Just one year younger than Buchanan when he began to write on Scotland and nine years past fifty, Carlyle, never robust, entered upon the work of his life. It was then, with faculties strong and elastic, that he commenced the "Life of Frederic II." Fifteen years without intermission he labored on this book. At seventy it was finished. "There," said he, "I'm done." This was about literally true. He lived sixteen years longer, but physically was broken down. His mind, too, of a sudden lost its capacity for long exertion, an occasional article for a magazine being as much as he could do. He remarked that it was well for his reputation that he began the life of Frederic no later than he did, else he would have been unable to complete it. He and Guizot were engaged the same length of time on their last two works. Macaulay would have finished his just about the time he had lived, and Buchanan did his in but one year less, which is twice as long as David Hume was engaged on his history of England. Hume finished up at just fifty and lived sixteen years longer.

Hume, Carlyle, Emerson and Tom Moore entered upon a long period of decline of sixteen years before death. A little in the way of contributions to periodicals was done after this, but nothing serious. It seems unnatural that a man of Emerson's habits should lose his fine powers at so early an age as sixty-seven. He could then not work more than two hours together, and that not oftener than every other day, and sometimes not to exceed once a week. His last book, "Parnassus," a collection of poems, was published when he was seventy, though they were written long before that. Tom Moore's mental weakness, which ended in softening of the brain and imbecility, was manifest at a little earlier age than Emerson's. Moore quit writing at fifty-six, with the largest work of his life, "The History of Ireland," in four volumes. His most brilliant period was the early two years from

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuñez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany; Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy; Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Auction Sales	6	Lost and Found.....	7
Bicycles	7	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	6
Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale	6	Miscellaneous.....	7
Business Notices	5	Post Office Notice....	7
City Real Estate For Sale	6	Proposals	6
Country Houses To Let	6	Public Notices	6
Country Real Estate For Sale	6	Real Estate at Auction	6
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	6
Dividends	6	Situations Wanted....10	
Excursions	7	Special Notices	5
Financial	6	Spring and Summer Resorts	7
Furnished Rooms	7	Surrogate Notices ...	7
Help Wanted	10	The Turf	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Travelers' Guide	7
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms..	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Trilby—8:15.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Too Much Johnson—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:15.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Electrical Show—11:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Lucia Di Lammermoor and Cavalleria Rusticana—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Prestidigitation and Dancing—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Laurada Sails with Arms for Cubans.
Spain May Kill Americans.
The Santa Monaca Scheme.
Platt Discusses McKinley.
Alger Vouches for McKinley.
Two Bridges Destroyed by Fire.
Threatened Rudyard Kipling's Life.
Men Killed in a Lumber Fire.
Accidentally Smothered His Child.
Fires Raging in the Forests.
Harry F. Mergel Held for Forgery.
D. R. Coe Died on His Bicycle.
Too Honest to be at Large.
Mexican Troops Killing Indians.
Mrs. Hirsch Recognizes a Burglar.
Spurned Love and Demanded Money.
Edison's All-Night Job.
Died in His Chair.
May Have Been a Murder.
Killed and Eaten by Savages.

Page 2
Yale's Freshmen Crew.
Big Meeting of Cyclers.
Allerton Sounds McKinley's Praises.

Page 3
Review of New Publications.
Evasion of the Raines Law.

Page 5
Did Col. Hain Commit Suicide?
A Curious Wa Tragedy.
Fires in Old New-York.

Page 6
The Financial Markets.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 8
Sunday in Town.
Sannee's Bullet-Proof Cat.
A Warm Day at Coney Island.
News of Greater New-York.
New Hebrew Institute Inspected.
Years of Good Work Celebrated
Sermon Preached to Deaf-Mutes
Church Services for Bicyclists.
Welcome to an Italian Actor.
Seamen's Friend's Society Anniversary.
Money Needed for Life Savers.
Sir Richard Tighe Dead.
Suicide Still a Mystery.
Careless Sailors Capsized.

Page 9
Germany and the Transvaal.
Physical Culture at the Teachers College.
Churches Old and New.
Volunteer Fire Fighters Fined.
Oil Found on an Old Hotel Site.
Services in Memory of Baron de Hirsch.
New-Rochelle's Old Church.
Prof. Adler's Sunday Talk.
Original Short Story.

Page 10
Marine Intelligence.
The Courts.

Cholera Raging in Alexandria.

CAIRO, May 10.—There were twenty-three new cases of cholera and sixteen deaths from the disease reported in Alexandria today. Three cases were reported in Cairo.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	71	71	71
6 A. M.	72	71	70
9 A. M.	76	79	76
12 M.	81	87	87
3 P. M.	80	91	91
6 P. M.	79	88	88
9 P. M.	74	83	83
12 P. M.	73	78	77

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 80.33
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 81.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 76.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 58.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

POLITICS AND POSTAL BUSINESS.

It was quite like Mr. Postmaster General WILSON, when invited to address the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association on "The Scholar in Politics," to express "diffidence" as to that subject, and then give his erudite hosts a very enlightening talk about the Postal Service. Mr. WILSON'S career itself is a very interesting essay on the scholar in politics, as any one who will take the trouble to study it will find. The finest feature of it is that this particular scholar has used his knowledge, his training in reasoning, his disciplined faculty for study and analysis, his ripe powers of statement, persuasion, argument, all the rich equipment that the scholar's life gives to him who is capable of acquiring it, to get things done which will confer lasting benefit on his country. We know of no one to whom the still air of delightful study indulged in the seclusion of the closet would bring a deeper or more sustained enjoyment, and there is not at this moment a single man in public life in the United States who has rendered more practical, difficult, and enduring service under conditions more remote from those to which his tastes incline.

Happily, the Phi Beta Kappa Society is an instance of the change that has come over educated Americans within the last twenty years, a change distinctly in harmony with the career of Mr. WILSON. And there is no doubt that its members listened to the address of the Postmaster General with the keen and fruitful interest that it was his aim to inspire. What he had to say to them, in substance, was that the vast postal operations of the Government constituted a great business, and should be conducted on business principles. That is to say, the best service and the greatest advantage for those who furnish the money should be secured at the least cost, and with the closest practicable approach to fairness for all concerned. That this is not now done is plain. The average cost of the postal service of the country is a little over $1.30 for each man, woman, and child, bringing the total up to $87,000,000. Of this, $77,000,000 is collected for postage and $10,000,000 is paid by the general taxpayer. But Mr. WILSON points out that, while there is a large profit on letters and postal cards, and while the third and fourth class matter—books, light goods, and merchandise—about pay expenses, there is a large part of the fourth-class matter which costs the Government $18,000,000 to $20,000,000 more than it yields. He had no doubt, he declared, that if publications not properly in this class could be thrown out, one-cent letter postage would be possible. That is a plain business problem to be settled in a business way.

But there is another and even more objectionable defect in the management of postal affairs. This is the absurd organization by which 70,000 Post Offices, each with its Postmaster, and all the Postmasters directly accounting to Washington, are kept up, where 20,000, with a Deputy Postmaster General in charge of each of 100 districts, would do the work far better and at far less cost. Last year Mr. WILSON made some ninety-four changes by consolidating suburban offices with those of near-by central cities, giving superior service at an average saving of $354 to each office. If, as he says is quite practicable, the 70,000 offices could be reduced to 20,000, and if the saving were only one-half the average of that secured last year, it would still be enough to meet the deficit in the postal revenues of $10,000,000.

The only bar to this latter perfectly simple and practical operation is politics. The smaller Post Offices are treated by the Congressmen and Senators as political patronage. The money spent on them goes to pay for the party services of the employés, generally in the interest of the Senators and Representatives who "manage" the appointments. Any business man must see that this is wasteful. He would not run his own affairs in this way. He would not hire shipping clerks, bookkeepers, porters, who expected to serve a politician first and their employer afterward, and who must be changed whenever Republicans should win a National election from the Democrats or vice versa. The business man can see that in his own affairs this would be not only very wasteful, but a kind of swindling to which he would not submit for a moment. It is not a bit less wasteful or more honest in the public service. It is put up with because the few men who profit by it can work hard to keep it, and there is only the general interest, amounting to but little in the case of each citizen, opposed to it.

Yet in the long run this foolish, costly, and demoralizing system must give way, because the general interest is too great to be neglected and outraged forever. One of the forces that will end it is that exerted by such men as Mr. WILSON in public life. Their keen sense and the power of their idea of duty have a strong influence on public opinion. Within a dozen years the entire civil service of the United States, except the smaller Post Offices, has been reformed, and politics has been driven from it. It will be driven from its last stronghold in these offices also.

TRUE, BUT A LITTLE LATE.

What Mr. PLATT says in his manifesto issued yesterday about MCKINLEY'S position on the tariff and the currency is true, and would have been true had it been much harsher than it is. It would have been worth a good deal more had Mr. PLATT said it sooner. So far as Gov. MORTON'S chances for the nomination are concerned, it would have been much better if some one else had said it.

Mr. PLATT'S repute is such that the truth loses force when it comes from his lips. While all who know the men will not hesitate to say that Gov. MORTON is a far safer man as to the currency and as to the tariff than Major MCKINLEY, those who know Mr. PLATT will say that Gov. MORTON would be still safer on all questions if he were not under bonds to PLATT. He had a chance during the last session of the Legislature to break those bonds, or to prove to his real friends that they did not exist. He failed to do so, and when he sees the consequences he must deeply regret it.

MR. HARRISON'S FRIENDS.

Mr. HARRISON at this moment is entitled to the sympathy of his countrymen. He is engaged in what seems to be a trying and difficult effort to make his friends accept him as a truthful man, and the mental make-up of these friends is such that the more the ex-President struggles the deeper he sinks in the quicksand of their doubt and suspicion. Some weeks ago he published a letter in which he not only used the very best English he could command to say that he did not wish the nomination of his party for the Presidency, but, with a pathetic betrayal of the trouble he had had in the past, he begged them to believe that he meant what he said. So far from taking him at his word, some of his friends—some, too, who have been very intimately connected with him—straightway started what looked like a Harrison boom. It was, of course, begun in Indiana, and when the Republican State Convention in that State drew near, we were told that the "Harrison men" would then and there block the McKinley boom, which would then swiftly go to pieces. The signal for the attack was to be the appearance of Mr. HARRISON as a speaker before the convention.

The convention came. Mr. HARRISON did not speak. The McKinley movement swept everything before it. Had Mr. HARRISON'S friends explained that he stuck to his letter and would not take the nomination if it were offered to him, everything would have been clear, and the ex-President's sincerity would have been set on a firm base where none could attack it. Nothing of the sort happened. The "Harrison men" admitted that Mr. HARRISON did not speak at the convention because he thought it might look as if he were not sincere, but, with fatal obstinacy, they added that they were glad he did not come, because it left him more "free" with reference to the National Convention. Free for what? To take what he says he does not want? To seek what it is plain it will be very hard for him to get? No man was ever so ill served by his friends. They would be more kind if they turned him over to his enemies. These at least would take his word that he does not want the nomination, and would do all they could to make sure that he does not get it.

SANTA MONICA VERSUS SILVER.

The story that comes from Washington as to the little deal between Senator JONES of Nevada and the friends of Mr. DU PONT, who claims a seat from Delaware, is not pleasant, but it is by no means unlikely to be true. It would be a very coarse way of putting it to say that Mr. JONES is ready to sell his vote on Mr. DU PONT'S claims for favorable action on a River and Harbor bill in which he has, or his friends have, large interests. But it is not difficult to imagine Mr. JONES persuaded of the superior claim of Mr. DU PONT to a seat in the Senate when in an amiable and yielding mood caused by a happy turn in River and Harbor legislation, particularly if the party that did the persuading be the party that can carry through or withdraw the pleasing provision as to the improvement of Santa Monica Harbor.

It is true that the admission of Mr. DU PONT would lessen the relative voting power of the Silver party in the United States Senate, and Mr. JONES'S fidelity to silver has long been, in profession, and generally in practice, on the lofty level of Mrs. Micawber's devotion to her beloved and equally shabby husband. But Mr. JONES is not of the stuff used in the making of martyrs. Even his close attachment to silver, however high and pure and unselfish he may have thought it, cannot be said to have lowered his bank account or to have interfered with his investment in Nevada Legislatures. He is no poorer for it, and it is doubtful if he could have kept his place in the Senate, save at great outlay of money, which he does not like to make, had he been a "gold bug." So that it is not unthinkable that when the rival claims of a cause that has already brought him much profit and of Government work at Santa Monica which promises more profit are balanced in his mind, the statesman may decide for the latter. The silver men are largely responsible for sinking the morals of the United States Senate to the level of the Cripple Creek Mining Exchange, and one shady transaction the more will not make much difference.

THE GOVERNOR AS A LEGISLATOR.

One purpose of the State Constitution in requiring bills in the Legislature to be printed in their final form and on the desks of members three days before they can be passed is to prevent them from being rushed through in a hurry, especially at the close of the session. The effort to secure a reform in methods of legislative procedure had the same purpose. That effort was defeated, and the requirement of the Constitution was of no avail at the recent session.

The Governor finds the responsibility shoved upon him of determining whether 774 of the bills which were passed by both houses shall become laws or not. This indicates that more than half the legislation of the session was run through in the last ten days, and there is no likelihood that decent attention was paid to any considerable part of it. Doubtless most of these bills, 330 of which relate to the affairs of cities and nearly 200 to those of this city and Brooklyn alone, were passed when half the members did not know what they were voting for, and few of the other half had an intelligent comprehension of the effect of what they were doing.

The result is to put the responsibility of legislation largely upon the Mayors of cities and the Governor of the State. It gives the Executive more final and conclusive power over the legislation of a session than the Legislature exercised and limits him to thirty days in dealing with it. It is an evil that grows worse year by year, and one that cries in vain for a remedy.

WOMEN IN CHURCH AFFAIRS.

An interesting phase of the woman question was under a rather warm discussion in the General Conference of the Methodist Church at Cleveland for several days and was finally disposed of by what was called a compromise. The question as it came before the Conference was simply whether four women who had been chosen as lay delegates should be admitted, but it opened up a discussion of the propriety of women serving in that capacity under any circumstances. The opposition to admitting the four delegates who had been sent by the annual Conferences, however, was divided between those who were opposed to women taking such a part in the affairs of the Church and those who contended simply that it could not be done under the existing constitution of the General Conference. This latter contention brought up two other incidental questions. One was whether the term laymen in the constitution was intended to include women, and the other was whether the Conference had the judicial authority to determine that point for itself.

This gave plenty of latitude for debate and a chance for the opponents of woman representation to shield themselves behind a strict construction of the constitution and a conservative regard for precedent. In point of fact, all the warmth of the discussion proceeded from opposition to allowing women to become delegates at all, and it was led by the Germans, who seemed to have old-fashioned ideas of the proper place for women in the Church—ideas which may be said to date back as far as St. PAUL, if not further. It was only the vigor and earnestness of this opposition that prevented the settlement of the whole question by a new interpretation of the constitution and a new precedent involved in the admission of the four women who came with regular credentials, but whose right to sit was challenged, for the Committee on Eligibility reported 20 to 11 in their favor, and the sentiment of the majority of the Conference was very clearly on their side.

The compromise, which was effected by sending the matter back to the committee, which had made two reports, with instructions to agree upon one that would set the matter at rest for the present, consisted of a decision to leave the challenged delegates in statu quo, without establishing a precedent one way or the other, and to submit to the Annual Conferences of the next four years an amendment of the constitution which would make the right of women to sit as lay delegates in the General Conference unquestionable. It requires a three-fourths vote of the Annual Conferences and the approval of the next General Conference by two-thirds to accomplish this, and so the matter rests.

It is pretty safe to say that this question will be settled in favor of the women at the next General Conference four years hence. Progress is in that direction, and sentiment in such matters tends to liberality in the Methodist Church, which is not wholly without women preachers, we believe. It is hard to see why women should not be regarded as laymen, with all the rights that are given to those of the male sex. They certainly take a keener and more active interest in the affairs of the Church than men, whether because they have more time for it or because they have more zeal and piety. The latter is doubtless a fact, whether it is a reason or not. It is much to be feared that the zeal and piety of masculine Church members are getting to be somewhat perfunctory and content with a dignified conformity and generous financial support. Surely the "Scripture argument" will hardly prevail against the representation by women in the Conferences. The case would be hard indeed for them if they could be relegated to the place accorded to them by the ancient Hebrews, and the primitive Christians did not have such momentous questions of organization and administration to deal with. Certainly if there is any place for "woman's influence" in the regulation of affairs, it is in the Church.

A RENEGADE "ROYALTY."

There is something ancient and musty about the announcement that the head of the house of Orleans, the Duke of that title, has issued a manifesto solemnly cutting off Prince HENRY of Orleans from the family and depriving him of the privileges of a Prince of the blood. What these privileges are the manifesto does not undertake to define. Apparently they consist mainly in doing nothing whatever in the world but to make a "holy show" of one's self on solemn occasions by putting forward absurd political pretensions. As a matter of fact, the "claims" of Speaker REED or Senator ALLISON on the Presidential nomination are far more serious and substantial than the claims of the Duke of ORLEANS as "acting pretender" to the throne of France, there being no such piece of furniture in existence.

A brave General of the war soon after its close was threatened to be nominated by the Democrats to the Governorship of Massachusetts. He declined upon the ground that he thought a soldier ought not to "mingle in politics." A Republican paper assured him that that need not trouble him, since a man did not "mingle in politics" by accepting a Democratic nomination to be Governor of Massachusetts. The remark was then true, but the abstinence from politics of a Democratic candidate in Massachusetts was not nearly so complete as the abstinence from French politics now of the head of the house of Orleans.

If the privileges of a Prince of the blood are chiefly, as we suspect, the privilege of making a solemn ass of himself, Prince HENRY has already voluntarily resigned them. He has devoted himself to amounting to something, instead of solemnly sulking, like his cousin, until the French people burst into tears and bid him come and rule over them. What seems to have pained the head of the house particularly is that he has been acknowledging the existence of the republic, and has even made a speech before the illegal and usurping Republican Geographical Society. Also he has made a speech at a dinner given to him by one of BOULANGER'S supporters, which seems to be a much more grave offense in the eyes of the head of the house than secretly advancing money, as was done by the late pretender, to furnish BOULANGER'S stake in the game of French politics. In this speech Prince HENRY said that he had endeavored to act on his grandfather's advice and "get himself forgiven for being born a Prince." He is in the way to achieve this object. If by any convulsion of nature the French people should be moved to turn to the house of Orleans for a Chief Magistrate, they would be much likelier to turn to the excommunicated than to the excommunicator. The acting pretender takes himself with such tremendous seriousness that it is impossible for anybody else to take him otherwise than comically.

Serious trouble is inevitable in Oklahoma. That just-budded Territory numbers among its residents a large number of Indians, belonging to several tribes and all possessed of strong convictions as to the duties, rights, and sphere of women. Now, it happens that one of these convictions, and a very important one, is displeasing to the new Territorial authorities, who, being reckless innovators, have issued a decree designed to change ancient customs in a way that is sure to enrage the conservative redman and drive him to desperation. Polygamy, it seems, is out of date, according to these would-be destroyers of existing social systems, and they have warned every Indian husband that he must at once so reduce his household as to make it conform to modern notions. To the man with four or five wives, this means nothing less than financial ruin, not to speak of the wrench it will give his heartstrings. One squaw, say the now happy and contented Oklahomers, however strong and industrious she may be, simply cannot raise corn enough to support a brave as he always has been and as he must be supported if he is to retain his dignity and self-respect. An attempt to do so would result in cruel overwork for the lonely wife and in depriving the husband of even the necessities of his frugal existence. The argument is unanswerable, and even if no others existed, it is difficult to see how anybody with ordinary common sense can continue to urge the proposed change. But leaving aside this economic phase of the question, one may well ask what is to become of the wives that are put away. On what basis is one of them to be selected for preservation, and will the rest, when deprived of a place and an object in life, still be received in society as before?

Fate's cruel irony is illustrated again in the death of Fire Chief SHAW, a man who time and again, during the long years of his public service, risked his life in the realest of dangers and finally lost it in combating a danger that did not exist. He died in answering the call of duty, and yet his honorable record closes on account of the stupid blunder that somebody else made in turning in a false alarm of fire, and not with an entry in which might be set down a culminating act of brave self-sacrifice for others. Such an entry would have crowned his career as it deserved, with glory instead of pity. It was not for nothing that the phrase, "a hard-luck man" was long ago fastened to poor SHAW by his companions. The ill fortune that resulted in accident after accident to him, while doing work in which other men not more skillful and not less brave than himself were uninjured, has at last brought about his death at a time when not even loss of property was really threatened.

Single Tax Campaign in Delaware.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

One of the most interesting political campaigns of this bustling political year is that which is going on in Delaware, where the disciples of Mr. Henry George have set themselves the task of carrying the State for "single tax." This is not a campaign of fanatics, by any means. The single-tax movement is led by men of business and men of wealth, heads of large commercial houses, and the speakers sent out over the State command respect by their personal character and standing, as well as by their arguments. The purpose of the campaign is to secure control of the Legislature and so be able to put into operation a law concentrating all taxes upon land values. An object lesson in Mr. George's theory would have great educational value for the whole country. We ought to be very willing that Delaware should try it.

OPPOSED TO ARBITRAGE SYSTEM.

Stock Exchange "Independents" Say They Are Against Bucket Shops.

More than usual interest is being shown in the annual election of the Stock Exchange to-day. Eleven Governors are to be elected this year, ten as usual for terms of four years and one to fill a vacancy. The candidates for the main offices and five of the candidates for positions on the Board of Governors are the same on both tickets. For the latter positions both parties agree on W. B. Dickerman, C. W. Maury, H. K. Pomeroy, James McGovern for full terms and W. B. Lawrence for the unexpired term.

Among the others on the "regular" ticket are A. M. Cahoone, R. P. Doremus, Dantel Chauncey, George R. Sheldon, and F. T. Adams. Those on the "independent" ticket are W. P. Smith, E. Popper, C. R. Hudson, James P. Paulding, Edmund D. Randolph, and Henry S. Redmond.

In regard to the "platforms" of the two sides, a candidate for a position on the Board of Governors on the "independent" ticket said last night to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The statement has been made that we are in favor of the restoration of the arbitrage system. On the contrary, we are to a man opposed to the restoration of the system in any way.

"What the 'independents' wish is that the Governors should take some action and try to stop the bucket-shop business."

In a circular distributed Saturday by the "independents" and quoted from yesterday in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, it was said:

"The growth of bucket shops in New-York and other cities is largely due to the facilities through which the Western Union Telegraph Company is at present furnishing the bucket shops with the quotations of the New-York Stock Exchange."

On this account the "independents" say they are opposed to a continuation of the contract with the Western Union.

"It is known," said the 'independent' candidate, "that some of the nominees on the regular ticket are closely affiliated with the Western Union interests. Certain members on the floor of the Exchange, who are connected with Western Union interests, have been working for the nominees of the 'regular' ticket."

PEACE JUBILEE IN BERLIN.

The Emperor Sends a Telegram Expressing Gratitude to Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 10.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace between Germany and France, which was signed at Frankfort May 10, 1871, was celebrated in that city to-day. Emperor William and Empress Victoria arrived at Frankfort this morning and were enthusiastically received by the officials and other residents of the city. The town was handsomely decorated in honor of the occasion. Delegates were present from every university in Southern and Central Germany.

The Emperor in the afternoon unveiled a monument to his grandfather. His Majesty sent a telegram to Prince Bismarck, at Friedrichsruh, recalling his never-to-be forgotten services to the empire. Among other things, the dispatch said:

Side by side with the name of the great Emperor that of the great Chancellor will ever be emblazoned in history. The feeling of gratitude to you will never die in my heart.

A special edition of the Reichsanzeiger, the official paper, was issued to-day, in which the Emperor thanks all the officials in the civil service, especially in the departments of posts, telegraphs, and railways, who assisted in the successes of 1870-71.

THOUGHT THE DOMINIE A DRUMMER

And So He Couldn't Buy a Baby Carriage Till the Boss Came In.

From The Furniture Trade Review.

In some of the villages down on Long Island, strangers, particularly fine-looking ones, are sometimes mistaken for drummers. A certain clergyman who had been called to a church in Sayville started out soon after arriving at his new charge to make some purchases. He naturally stopped at the first important store in the village, where one of the gentlemanly clerks asked him if he could serve him in any way. The stranger asked: "Do you sell baby carriages here?" As this particular clerk did not care to assume the responsibility of ordering any goods in this line from a strange drummer, he remarked to the stranger: "The boss is not in, but will return later."

The stranger waited; in a few minutes another clerk espying him also offered to serve him, when it was again decided that the boss was the proper one to see, and so the matter thus stood, when the stranger thought he would walk back to his stopping place and await the boss's appearance at the store.

The good Methodist brother with whom the new minister was staying, upon hearing him relate his experience at the store, went up to ascertain why the Rev. Mr. Lepley could not buy a baby carriage without the presence of the boss. "My!" exclaimed a half dozen clerks, "was that the new Methodist minister? He is handsome enough and smart looking enough to pass for a drummer. Kindly make haste and get our apologies in."

New Application of Hypnotism.

Paris Dispatch to The London Telegraph.

At the present moment a commissary of police in the Montmartre district is investigating a case which is likely to bring all his ingenuity into play. A concierge some few days ago presented to one of her lodgers a monthly bill, and later on, going through her accounts, she discovered that a sum was missing equivalent to that owing by the tenant in question. The guardian of the front door thereupon gently reminded that person that he had yet to settle up. To her astonishment he emphatically declared that he had paid his bill, and showed, in proof of the assertion, a receipt signed by the concierge for the amount. The woman then suddenly remembered that the lodger had said that she was an excellent subject for hypnotism, and had at times used his mystic power on her with much effect.

Now she is endeavoring to make the police official believe that she had been put to sleep by her lodger, and that while in that condition he had forced her to sign a receipt without paying the money. She even offers to allow herself to be medically examined, with a view to proving that she is a good subject for the exercise of will power. If her assertion be true, those whose duty it is to collect rent money will have to guard against the possibility of being thrown into hypnotic trances by impecunious tenants.

Trusted to His Imagination.

From The London Chronicle.

Mme. de Novikoff, in the "Souvenirs d'Angleterre," which appear over her signature in the Nouvelle Revue, tells, apropos of Kinglake, a quaint anecdote to show how some contributors to history would have it written.

While at work on his "History of the Crimea," Kinglake received from a distant colony a letter signed by a husband and a wife, who, broken-hearted by the death of their son in the trenches, begged the great historian to keep his memory alive by mentioning him in his work on the Crimea. By return of mail he wrote his promise to do what they wished as soon as he was furnished with the indispensable details. The reply, also jointly signed, contained the expression of their gratitude, and in addition the following astounding sentences:

"What details do you require? He died on the spot, like many others. We know nothing more, but anything you can invent on his account will be gladly accepted by us. We rely entirely on your kindly imagination."

ON A VAIN EUROPEAN ALLIANCE.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The Hercules of nations, shaggy browed,
Enormous-limbed, supreme on steppe and plain
Dwelt without consort, in his narrow brain
Nursing wide dreams he might not dream aloud;
Till him the radiant Western Venus vowed
(So strange is love!) she pined for: and these twain
Were wedded—Neptune, with his nereid-train,
Gracing the pageant of their nuptials proud.

Perfect in amorous arts, through eyes and ears
She fans her giant's not too fierce desire.
How long, O Venus? What impassioned years,
What ages of such rapture, ere thou tire?
Thus the lewd gods: thus Mars and all his peers,
Gazing profane, at fault, twixt mirth and ire.

WILLIAM WATSON.

RELICS OF THE ROMANS.

Excavations at Silchester Result in Many Interesting Finds.

From The London Times.

The results of last Summer's labors in the excavation of the Roman city of Silchester—about ten miles to the southwest of Reading—may be seen at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, under whose auspices the work is carried on. The committee has been systematically engaged with this labor for six successive seasons, none of which has been more fruitful than the last as regards both the structural restoration of the city and individual finds.

About half the area—100 acres—within the walls has been thoroughly explored, but it is anticipated that several more years' work will be required before the Romano-British city can be regarded as completely disclosed. An expenditure of at least £500 a year is needed for the work, which in some respects is of unequaled archaeological and historic interest, as nowhere else have so many houses, temples, and public buildings of the period been discovered, and no other place has yielded a forum or a Christian church; and with some justice the committee claims that the exploration of Silchester is the beginning of the history of the civil occupation of Britain by the Romans.

The excavations last year were begun on May 7, and continued, with no break except for harvest, until the middle of October. An area of about three and one-half acres was examined, on which were two insulae, (XIII. and XIV.,) of which Insula XIII. was clearly shown to have been occupied by the dyers, who, according to previous discoveries, worked in this portion of the city.

The real interest was centred in Insula XIV., which was almost entirely covered by the foundations of two large and important houses. The western house of the two was of the courtyard type, but differing from others of the kind in having the fourth side, which is usually open or nearly closed by a wall, covered by a range of large chambers with mosaic floors, some of the mosaics being of large size and good workmanship and in such good condition that three out of four were taken up and properly mounted for future exhibition at the Reading Museum.

The eastern house also disclosed remarkable examples of beautiful mosaic pavements and rich panels for the walls.

Another pavement was interesting, both on account of the coarse workmanship, indicating a late date, and also for the pattern, which marked the position of the table and couches in the triclinium, of which it formed the floor. The most remarkable feature, however, in this house was the small chapel containing the base of a detached shrine for the household gods, a feature not hitherto found at Silchester.

One of the most interesting discoveries was that of a block of wood through which passed two large and perfect lead pipes, while the chase for a water was cut in front. This arrangement, it has now been ascertained, represented when complete the force pump described by Vitruvius as the "machina ctesibica." This is believed to be the first example of Roman hydraulic machinery discovered in Britain.

The most beautiful of the finds is a small pillar-molded bowl of deep sapphire blue streaked with white and yellow spots, which fortunately has been perfectly restored. No other complete example of this kind of imported glass has hitherto been found in this country.

AN UNEXPECTED TEST OF PUPILS.

More than Seventy-three Thousand in Philadelphia Called Upon.

From The Philadelphia Press.

An unexpected test examination was held in all the elementary public schools recently in order to ascertain the standing of all pupils upon some of the points which were discussed in a recent resolution which was offered to the Board of Education by A. M. Spangler, and it is estimated that over 73,000 children were subjected to this test. It is expected to reveal the real condition of the schools in the city.

This method of ascertaining the status of the schools is the idea of Superintendent Brooks, who proposes to find out what are the practical results of the teaching in the public schools. It is said that he has expressed himself to members of the Board of Education that he is determined to secure documentary facts, and that he will not depend on the knowledge that he, his assistants, and Principals have of the condition of the schools. He therefore ordered that the examination be held. No chance has been given to the pupils to prepare for the examination, and the results are expected to show pretty accurately how the schools stand.

Dr. Brooks prepared with great care test questions in each of the five branches which had been mentioned in the resolution prepared by Mr. Spangler. The results of the examination will not be known by any general averages, but the exact number of mistakes made in each branch will be reported. Special attention is to be given to multiplication, spelling, letter writing, writing, and reading, which are the branches of a business nature that were talked of before the Board of Education. Dr. Brooks sent to the Principals a complete list of questions on each subject, with a blank for answers, and with that list he sent a circular letter giving specific instructions about the examination. In spite of the fact that it has been said that some of the Principals have not indorsed Mr. Spangler's criticism, the conduct of the examination is given entirely into the hands of the Principals, so that there can be no question of its fairness.

Superintendent Brooks's circular says that "information is especially desired in respect to the standing of pupils in the following subjects: 1. Multiplication table in the sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. 2. Spelling in the sixth, eighth, and twelfth grades. 3. Letter writing in the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. 4. Writing in the first or second, fourth, eighth, and twelfth grades. 5. Reading, (methods of teaching.)"

Harsh Judgment on Sir Henry Parkes.

From The Saturday Review.

In Sir Henry Parkes Australia has lost one who, but for his personal shortcomings, might have been the Washington of the colonies under the Southern Cross. Undoubtedly a man of considerable talents, he rose to place and power by his gift of vigorous, rugged, and picturesquely ungrammatical oratory; for a time he was so idolized by a section of the Antipodean public that he took himself quite seriously as a heaven-sent statesman. He regarded Australia as a Greater Britain and himself as the greatest of Australians.

A colossal egotist, he believed that what he could not do, could be done by no one else in Australia. The fact that Australia has not come nearer to federation than she is now is due in a large measure to his unbounded jealousy of other men's efforts. It was in his power to give backbone to the Federal Council which has existed since 1885, and his persistent resolution to have nothing to do with a body which he had no hand in creating has stood in the way of progress.

Much has been made of his loyalty to the mother country, but he never failed to be rude to the imperial authorities when their view was not his. His life was very far from being a pattern one. Governors' wives found it impossible to know him or his, socially, and he so hopelessly mismanaged his affairs that bankruptcy stared him perpetually in the face. His inability to pay his debts seems to have convinced his admirers that he was an Australian Pitt.

The Inventive American.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

The fertility of the American mind in invention appears in the statement, in the report of the Commissioner of Patents, that out of a total of 1,544,419 patents issued by the thirty-three leading countries of the world, 562,458, or more than one-third, have been granted by the United States. Undoubtedly the ease with which a patent may be obtained in this country is accountable in considerable degree for this showing, but the chief cause is the eminently practical spirit of the American people, which turns their undoubted intellectual agility into profitable channels. In Connecticut one patent has been taken out for each 1,

MR. SAGE SAYS SUICIDE

HAIN'S OTHER FRIENDS SAY HIS DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Body of the Well-Known Railroad Man, Who Was Killed at Clifton Springs, Brought Here Yesterday —Mrs. Hain Prostrated—Railroad Employes Scout Suicide Theory—What Dr. Ewing Says—Manhattan Directors to Meet To-day.

Russell Sage said yesterday he believed Col. F. K. Hain, Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway system, who was run over Saturday by a freight train at Clifton Springs, committed suicide. Other friends of Col. Hain scouted the idea of suicide.

The body of Col. Hain was brought to this city by the train which reached the Grand Central Station at 6:30 o'clock last evening. On the same train were Mrs. Hain, George A. Post, an old friend of the Hains, and two other friends. They were met at the station by Dr. Ewing and Mrs. Ewing, Col. A. W. Soper, Dr. John Munn, and Mrs. Munn, and Chief Engineer Moore of the United States Navy.

Mrs. Hain was pale and haggard as she was helped down the steps of the car. Dr. Ewing and Col. Soper on either side of the steps took hold of her arms and gently helped her to the ground. She had need of assistance, for her knees seemed to give way under her after she had alighted, and she might have dropped to the ground.

After she had stood for about a minute and received the condolences of her friends Mrs. Ewing and Mrs. Munn led her toward the exit of the station.

When the party arrived on the sidewalk there were carriages ready and Mrs. Hain, with Dr. and Mrs. Ewing, were driven to the Hain residence at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. The coffin containing the body of Col. Hain was put in a hearse and was driven to the house.

Col. Soper and Mr. Post said that arrangements had been made to have the funeral services held at the house at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and that the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church would conduct the services. The remains would later on be taken for interment to Danville, Penn.

Mrs. Hain was too ill and weak to speak, and Mr. Post said that all that they then knew about Col. Hain's tragic death had already been published in the newspapers, and nothing more could be told. All that could be said was that he had been run over and killed.

Dr. Ewing said he had learned nothing new about Col. Hain's death. Some papers had said that he had committed suicide, but the doctor could not get himself to believe it. There was no motive whatever for Col. Hain to kill himself. His domestic relations were of the happiest, and he and his wife were the most devoted and the happiest couple he had ever seen.

It was true that Col. Hain had greatly injured his nervous system and his health in general by overwork. He was one of the most indefatigable workers. He was not satisfied with working during office hours. He frequently made trips of inspection over all the lines of the elevated railroad company, and insisted on attending to the details as well as to the general management of the lines. Even when at home at night he insisted on being informed of anything that transpired, and he was frequently interrupted during the night by telegrams that informed him of things that could very well have waited until morning.

When Col. Hain's health broke down, Dr. Ewing positively forbade him to receive any telegrams at night, and this kind of annoyance ceased.

The weight of responsibility of his office and the frequent interruptions at night caused insomnia. But after Col. Hain had staid some time at Clifton Springs he began perceptibly to rally. Mrs. Hain came to the city last week and staid over with Dr. and Mrs. Ewing. She said that her husband was much better. His appetite had improved, and his insomnia had left him, and he could again enjoy good, long sleep.

Although Col. Hain had overworked himself, Dr. Ewing never detected the least sign of mental aberration. When he last saw the Colonel, his mind was as clear, and he spoke as rationally as ever. The reports from Clifton Springs were that he was steadily growing better and stronger. Col. Hain's financial affairs were in a prosperous condition, and his future was bright.

Dr. Ewing was asked whether Col. Hain's death might not have been caused by the overconfidence that railroad men generally have in walking about over the rails in railroad yards. He replied that that might very likely have been the cause. Col. Hain had been very familiar with railroad yards in his earlier days, and railroad men were, in fact, very careless and indifferent to danger in railroad yards.

There might have been some other reason, Dr. Ewing suggested. Col. Hain was full of curiosity and enterprise, and was always on the look-out to make improvements in the railroad system. He might have seen some peculiar combination on one of the cars, and have gone too close to examine it.

Railroad men scouted the idea of suicide. If Col. Hain had wanted to be killed by a train, they said, he would have thrown himself in front of an express train.

Russell Sage said he had not heard anything further about the particulars of Col. Hain's death. He did believe, nevertheless, that he had committed suicide, although he could not assign any reason for such an act. Col. Hain had an excellent position, and he had no reason to think his mind was affected in the least. Several days ago Col. Hain came down to the city and saw the Directors. He was feeling much better, and said and looked so.

Mr. Sage said that the Directors of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company would hold a meeting to-day to take action on Col. Hain's death.

George A. Post, Col. Hain's personal friend, who is representing the family, was very indignant last night over the report that Col. Hain had committed suicide. He stated that Mr. Hain had wandered away from his friends, and it is thought by them that he had gone to the station to investigate the workings of an airbrake, and was struck unawares by the train.

Mr. Post said that several patents for airbrakes had been submitted to Col. Hain the day before he met his death, and that is why his friends infer he went to the railroad station.

Mrs. Hain is prostrated in her rooms at the Barcelona flats, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. She is under the care of Dr. Ewing, the family physician, who will not permit her to be disturbed.

The remains reached the city last evening. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, from the Barcelona flats. It will be private. The interment will be at Danville, Penn., the dead man's native place.

Chicago's Tiniest Baby.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Dr. J. A. Hemsteger of 3,836 Vincennes Avenue, who attended the mother, reports the birth of a baby to Mr. and Mrs. Stafford of 4,528 Emerald Avenue, on May 2. The doctor thinks the mite of humanity has a good chance to live. Its clothing consists of a roll of cotton; its bed is a small basket, in which is a rubber hot water bottle for warmth, and, while it is bathed in olive oil to assist nourishment by absorption, yet it eats, sleeps, and acts pretty much like other babies.

The parents are delighted with the little girl, and, while the father, who is a commission merchant at the stock yards, is a good-natured person, with a big heart to keep alive more than 200 pounds of humanity, this little mite weighs but one pound and three-quarter pounds. The action of its heart is fine, the respiration good, and, with the care of Mrs. Savage, the nurse, it has good prospects to live. Its little wrist measures scarcely two inches around, and two inches covers the length of its body. The longest finger measures three-quarters of an inch in length. It is well formed.

Old Dessauer's Prayer.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The old Dessauer's prayer before the battle of Kesselsdorf was most expressive. As Carlyle tells, "He reverently doffs his hat, as had always been his wont, in prayer to God, before going in. A grim fervor of prayer is in his heart, doubtless, though the words as reported are not very regular or orthodox: 'Oh Herr Gott, help me yet this once; let me not be disgraced in my old days! Or if Thou wilt not help me, don't help those Hundsvögte'" (damned scoundrels, so to speak,) "'but leave us to try it ourselves.'"

THINKS WAR A GOOD THING.

Archbishop Ireland Not in Favor of Arbitration.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, in the course of an address delivered last night at a banquet given by Missouri Commandery, Order of the Loyal Legion, disparaged the movement now being agitated in this country and England toward universal arbitration.

He advanced the theory that war is the great instigator of patriotism and that if we come to a stage where everything in dispute is to be peaceably settled, we will lose the interest in the affairs of our country in its relation with other Governments. The words he spoke were greeted with a perfect storm of applause.

The importance of questions settled by the civil war was dwelt upon at length. It settled the destinies of humanity, the Archbishop said, not only in America, but in the world. It was the great object lesson to the nations of the earth of the stability of a democratic form of Government, and the victory of the Union forces was a stunning blow to monarchy and despotism all over the universe.

None of these results could have been achieved by arbitration.

DIED IN A CHAIR IN HIS HOTEL.

McCoy Had Saved Money and Was Soon to Marry.

William E. McCoy, thirty-one years old, who was to have been married next month to Miss Helena Steinberg of Brooklyn, died in his rooms, at the Hotel Lafayette, 23 Washington Place, yesterday morning.

Several men in the hotel said that McCoy had been drinking heavily for nearly a month. He displayed symptoms of delirium tremens just before his death, wandering about the hotel corridors and talking to himself about the burning of the hotel and expressing the fear that it was going to fall in on him. A few minutes before 8 o'clock he sat down in a chair and died.

McCoy was a clerk in the employ of H. B. Claflin & Co. He had saved some money and has a small account in a Port Chester (N. Y.) bank. He also had a two-thousand-dollar policy in the Connecticut Indemnity Company. It was not made payable to any one, but, it is said, was to have his wife's name filled in when he got married. John Pauley, who lives at the hotel, said that he was probably the only intimate friend McCoy had in this city. He asserted that McCoy's habits had been good except during the past month. Pauley says that McCoy had a sister in Lebanon, Penn. He believes his parents to be dead.

RED FLAG CAUSED A RIOT.

Socialists Raised It in Buda-Pesth—Hundreds Were Wounded.

BUDA-PESTH, May 10.—A serious riot occurred in this city to-day. The agitation in favor of universal suffrage led to the holding of a procession in which it is said 15,000 men took part. The demonstration was under the leadership of Deputy Ugron.

The procession was orderly until the Socialists in the ranks raised a red banner. Herr Ugron pleaded with them not to spoil a good cause by displaying the emblem of social disorder, but his words were unheeded.

Then the real workingmen attempted to seize the banner, and a free fight resulted, in which a great number of the processionists took part. The police, in quelling the disorder found it necessary to use their swords, and hundreds of the rioters were wounded. A very large number of arrests were made.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Allen Bacon.

William Allen Bacon, who had been for forty years connected with mission work in this city, died May 7 at the Baptist Home for Retired Clergymen, in West Farms. Death resulted from heart disease.

Mr. Bacon was born at Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1822. In 1857 he came to New-York and started work with the Five Points House of Industry, and Newsboys' Lodge, Nassau Street. In 1859 he joined the Baptist Church and moved to Essex, Conn., where he remained five years, going thence to Beaufort, S. C. In Beaufort he held services in the Episcopal Church.

A couple of years later he accepted a call to be Superintendent of the Detroit City Union Mission, but ill health, after eighteen months' hard work, caused him to seek rest in Vermont.

In 1869 Mr. Bacon came to New-York again, and was put in charge of the mission in Leonard Street, near Centre. He was also connected with the Baptist City Mission in Third Avenue. When the law was passed making missions of the City Board into churches of the board and the Baptist missionaries were thrown out, Mr. Bacon was allowed to remain.

All who knew Mr. Bacon spoke of him as a most lovable character. He was a great lover of children. The funeral services took place at the Baptist Church, West Farms, yesterday, and the body was taken to Ludlow, Vt., for burial.

Dr. Emmett T. Gammage.

Dr. Emmett T. Gammage, who for years had been the musical critic of The Brooklyn Citizen, died at his home, 201 Reid Avenue, in that city, late Saturday night, from kidney complaint. He was born in Northampton, England, fifty-six years ago, and was graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons. He was a witness of the famous charge of the "Light Brigade" at the battle of Balaklava, and was very fond of giving his version of this historic charge. When sixteen years old he began to study music, and soon became an expert pianist, a good tenor singer, and a leader and composer. He came to this country in 1868. He was a friend of Horace Greeley. He edited a paper in Chester, Penn., but went to live in Brooklyn in 1875. He then became the leader of the Choral Society of the Eastern District. He composed a number of fine works. He leaves a son and a daughter, the latter of whom is well known as a singer.

Benjamin Urner.

Benjamin Urner, a well-known publisher, died at his residence, in Fanwood, N. J., yesterday. Mr. Urner was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1832. After traveling extensively in the South he came East in 1851, and located near Red Bank, N. J. He came to this city later and established The Producer's Price Current, which published chiefly the reports of the produce markets.

After the organization of the Urner Publishing Company, in 1882, Mr. Urner retired from active work on the paper and left the business in the management of his son, F. G. Urner and William C. Taber. The Urner Publishing Company and the L. Frank Barry & Sons Publishing Company consolidated about a year ago, forming the Urner-Barry Company. Mr. Urner was elected President of the new company and held that position at the time of his death.

Thomas Seddon.

Thomas Seddon, President of the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, died yesterday at his home, in Birmingham, Ala., aged forty-seven. He was a son of James A. Seddon of Virginia, Secretary of War of the Confederate States, and was one of the chief developers of the mineral resources of the Birmingham district. He amassed a large fortune and was one of the coal and iron kings of the South. His death is regarded as a public calamity, because of his vast resources, great enterprise, and liberality. He was unmarried. His remains will be taken to Richmond, Va., for burial.

Obituary Notes.

—Simon McAlpine died at his home, 620 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, Saturday. He was eighty-five years old, was one of the first Hudson River steamboat engineers, and was connected with the People's and Albany Lines when they were started. He had lived in Brooklyn over fifty years. The funeral services will be held at his late home to-night.

"Amen."

From The National Review.

It is entertaining, too, to watch the effort of the young brain to put some meaning into a wholly strange word. His modus operandi here is to make what we should call a pun, assimilating the sound, or at least a part of it, to some familiar word-sound. A little boy between three and four had apparently thought about the sound "A-men" at the end of prayers, and had decided that it had to do with men. So having occasion to put a family of white China rabbits through their prayers, he made them end up by saying instead of "A-men," "A-rabbits."

CURIOUS WAR TRAGEDY

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS THE STAR IN A FRENCH PLAY.

This Revolutionary Drama Was Written in 1791 and Acted on the Parisian Stage—Many Stirring Scenes Depicted, Including a Violent Conspiracy in the American Congress—Glowing Sentiments in the Cause of Liberty.

George Washington, the Father of His Country, is probably familiar in almost every rôle in which it is possible for man to appear except that of a theatrical character. But Washington has been used as the basis of a tragic play; a play full of stirring scenes of the Revolution, where the clash of arms, the death of conspirators, and the expression of noble sentiments regarding liberty are mingled in a tragically martial manner. This highly interesting play, the first and undoubtedly the only one in which Washington is used as the prominent character, is the work of a Frenchman, M. de Sauvigny, and was acted on the French stage in 1791. Thus, even before the death of Washington, he saw himself, as it were, upon the stage. It is doubtful if this fact is generally known even to those who are inveterate collectors of everything relating to him. A collector in this city, who for years has made a special study of this subject, never had heard of a Washington drama until, quite by accident, he found this curious French play in an old book store. The book contains fifty-four pages, and it probably could not be duplicated in this city. It was printed in Paris in 1791, and the title of the play is "Washington or the Liberty of the New World, a tragedy in four acts." It was played for the first time July 13, 1791, in the National Theatre of Paris. France at that time was going through a revolution of her own, and the King and Queen, who afterward were to be guillotined, had been captured the previous month, while attempting to escape from the country. Some of the scenes and sentiments expressed in this tragedy of the American Revolution must have appealed powerfully to the Parisian populace as they saw it depicted on the stage. One scene especially, that which deals with a mob of conspirators in the American Congress, and their final annihilation by force of arms, must have appealed as a very strong object lesson of some of the violent acts which had but just occurred in the French Assembly.

There are twelve principal characters in this play, and the little book gives the names of the French actors and actresses who represented them. Among the chief characters are Washington, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Gen. Macdougal, Henry Laurens, first President of the general Congress, his son, Col. Laurens, who was loved by Washington as his own child; a French Ambassador, an English Envoy, an American by the name of Lismor, who was in league with the English, and two or three women, one of whom was a Mme. Nelson, who, it appears, was in love with the traitor Lismor, but at the discovery of his perfidy renounced him for her country. The play must have attracted considerable attention, judging from the prominence of some of the French actors at that time, who were cast in the leading rôles. The part of Washington was taken by M. Jean Saint-Prix, one of the leading Parisian actors of the time, who was born in Paris in 1759, and died in 1834. Gen. Lincoln was portrayed by M. Vanhove, a prominent tragedian; and the character of Mme. Nelson, leading lady in the play, was acted by Mlle. Raucourt, a popular actress, and François René Molé was President Laurens of the American Congress, in the play. This Molé was one of the most celebrated French comedians of his day, and for many years was a Director of the Academy at the Théâtre Français. He died in 1802.

Throughout the play Washington is spelled with a V, there being no regular W in the French language; Lincoln is known as Lincol, and Gen. Macdougal as Macdal. To those who are only acquainted with the more prominent names of the American Revolution the play may be almost unknown; but New-Yorkers especially should know something of him, for Gen. Macdougal, although playing no brilliant part in the war, was yet a sincere patriot, and is said to have been the first person arrested and confined in jail in this city for his utterances against the English Crown. For publishing a pamphlet which the New-York Assembly denounced as an "infamous and seditious libel" he was imprisoned for nearly six months in the building now occupied as the Register's office. His activity in the war, however, raised him to the position of Major General, and he was President of the first New-York State Society of the Cincinnati; at the time of his death, in 1785, he was a member of the New-York Senate.

Gen. Lincoln is more popularly known. He saw considerable active service in the war and was severely wounded in the battle of Bemis Heights, after which Burgoyne was forced to surrender. He met with reverses later in the South, being besieged by the English in Charleston, and was compelled to surrender. He was, however, one of Washington's firmest friends, and was delegated by him to receive the sword of Cornwallis when the latter capitulated at Yorktown. The play opens with the lamentations of Lincoln over his recent defeat by the English, and he tells his brother officer, Macdougal, that every possibility of future happiness and glory has departed from him. The latter tries to cheer him up, reminding him of his bravery in the Burgoyne expedition, and showing that reverses are bound to come even to the best of men. This conversation takes place in the camp and the tent of Washington is visible in the foreground. The General in Chief himself soon appears on the scene, and gives Lincoln firm assurances of his regard and confidence. "Worthy Lincoln," says Washington, "your virtues, your exploits, and your misfortunes have filled our hearts with love and respect. Our Senate, indeed, orders that public homage be shown you; and you see round about you your companions in arms, proud to have you with them in their camp, and only anxious to march under your banner to what they are sure will be future triumphs." Lincoln is greatly encouraged by all these fine words, and vows that he will never again become depressed over misfortunes, and will show himself hereafter worthy of all the regard that has been given him.

At this point an aide-de-camp tells Washington that the British Envoy, Joston, is waiting to see him. At the announcement of the name, Lincoln goes off into a violent tirade, denouncing this individual as a double-faced villain, whose word can be believed by neither party. Washington requests that the man be brought before them, and Joston immediately begins the conversation in a profusion of flattering words to Washington, finishing by assuring him that if he will cease the war the King will grant him and his soldiers full pardon. Washington spurns these advances and gives vent to the following sentiments, which, in 1791, must have appealed powerfully to the French audience witnessing the play: "Love of justice and of liberty, that love which even seems to raise men to divinity, is, great God, a sure blessing of Thy supreme kindness! Reason says, Be men and assert your rights. It is the hope of honorable peace alone that arms me; and, in obedience to the laws of my country, I must lead my soldiers on to victory."

The British Envoy at this makes an abrupt retreat, threatening swift and terrible vengeance to the Americans for not accepting the offers of the English. At this point, as if to cheer Washington and his Generals, young Laurens comes hurriedly forward and breathlessly announces the good news that the English forces at Yorktown are nearly surrounded, and that Rochambeau, with his French forces, has covered up the last road of escape which was open to Cornwallis. A little later in the play the surrender is announced amid great jubilation.

The second act opens in the house of Mme. Nelson, at Philadelphia, and with her is Mme. Laurens. The two ladies are conversing about Lismor, and express surprise that he has returned to the city with the English Envoy, Joston. They express doubts regarding Lismor's faithfulness to the American cause, and Mme. Nelson, who, although she loves him, admits that she loves liberty more, resolves to question him. During the conversation Lismor is gradually led to admit that he is disgusted with the progress of the war, saying that the soldiers themselves are ready at a moment's notice to rise up against Washington. "This new Fabius," says Lismor, scornfully, "who a few months ago was boldly menacing in turn both Cornwallis and Clinton, under the protection of his much-loved allies, the French, seems to be playing a game of making war forever, but his soldiers will not stand his actions much longer." Lismor finally concludes by boldly announcing that on the very next day peace will be offered by the English people, and that it will go hard with the Americans who do not accept it.

But the traitor, Lismor, has another card which he now plays, hoping that it will win Mme. Nelson to his cause, and he says that the English Minister, Joston, will tell her something of interest in her past life. Joston then comes in, and the bulk of his conversation with her is that she was born in England, but her parents, through the pride of a grandfather, who is still living, feared it imprudent to disclose their marriage, and, after being parted, she was brought, when a child, to America. Her mother, he says, is now a great favorite at the English Court, and he closes by the rather startling news that he is her own father, and is now anxious to take her to his home. He further says that Washington can do nothing else but speedily surrender, and that she had better resolve to give up her devotion to the country. Lismor, while they are talking, goes out, saying, "Washington can no longer escape the sword. He is the sacred object of your idolizing worship and the support of a Senate which seeks to injure me, but I will punish you by sacrificing him to my rage."

Mme. Nelson refuses to renounce her love of liberty even for the pleasure of meeting her mother in England, and finally retires. Lismor again appears on the scene and the two concoct a diabolical scheme to pack the halls of Congress with a band of conspirators, and at the proper moment to rise and slay all who will not agree to accept their overtures. "I will give the new Senators who are about to take their seats to-morrow," says Joston, "an example which will cause them to tremble; and if, while you, Lismor, are speaking to them in the cause of peace, any one of their tyrants rise against us, our men will mark them as victims, and as soon as Washington appears in the Senate then—but you know what your duty will be. We will then leave forever this ungrateful country and you can marry my daughter whom I have promised you."

All of the third act is taken up with the addresses and the outbreak of the conspirators in Congress. In denouncing the speech of the English Envoy, President Laurens uses these words which undoubtedly evoked thundering applause from the excited Parisians. "The slave becomes a man in becoming his own master; each moment is worth a century to a people who would be free." Washington soon appears among them, and a member immediately arises who makes the announcement that the English Minister has packed the galleries with his conspirators, armed, he says, with swords and daggers, ready to kill, not only Washington, but every one else who prefers liberty to subjugation by England. At this the entire Assembly is in an uproar, and Laurens, from his presiding desk, shouts that if there is a citizen among them bold enough to raise a seditious brow, he will denounce him as a traitor to the country. Lismor and his men at once draw their swords and another crowd of armed villains rush in through the doors, and for a few moments it looks as though the American Congress with George Washington and all the other patriotic worthies, would be wiped out of existence. But fortunately for the salvation of the country and the better climax of the play Gen. Lincoln, who, it seems, was passing at that time with some of his soldiers, hearing the violent tumult within, the shouts of rage, and the clashing of sabres, dashed in to the rescue; and the conspirators, being taken entirely off their guard, throw down their weapons and run to the doors to seek safety in flight. Lincoln and his soldiers, however, rush after them, and a large number are killed. Lincoln soon reappears with the remainder of them as prisoners.

As soon as comparative order has been restored in the House, Lincoln announces that a glorious victory has just been won and that the long struggle will shortly be finished. "For," says he, "Cornwallis and his men have surrendered." This creates a tumult of joy almost as violent as the previous one had been of fear, and the ceremony of Washington being escorted up to the platform by Laurens causes the members to break forth in deafening shouts of praise. Washington then makes a speech in which he says: "I have fulfilled the duties of a faithful citizen, and if some success has rewarded my zeal I owe it wholly to the soldiers whose heroic ardor has shared the honor of my unwearied labors. A plan ripened in silence and aided by France prepared this great day, so dear to my longing, which must assure us both of a free nation and peace. Cornwallis, at length oppressed from all sides, could oppose us with but feeble defense, and at last gave up the unequal struggle." The act closes with general expressions of joy.

The fourth act is filled chiefly with speeches of joy over the recent victory. The stage represents a large plain on the banks of the Delaware, called the Field of the Federation. At one end is erected the altar of the country, and upon this stands a bronze column typical of the treaty of alliance with France. Gen. Lincoln delivers a speech in laudatory of the aid given by the French soldiers to the Americans in their struggle for liberty. After his address an orator steps to the front bearing a letter which proves to be from the traitor, Benedict Arnold. "Here," he says, "is a traitor who announces by letter his flight from the country. This mixture of pride, of crime, and of weakness proceeds from the heart of a slave and marks his vileness." Washington closes the scene in a speech thanking the French Ambassador for his kind words, saying, among other things: "May this column of bronze carry to future centuries the remembrance of your valiant soldiers, and that firm treaty which has strengthened the rights of our independence; it gives me supreme happiness to see now on the earth equality raise degraded man to his full dignity. And with so true an ally as France our State will have a firm foundation."

FORTY DOLLARS TO SEE THE SHOW.

Admission Tickets for the Republican Convention on Sale.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10.—The unforeseen necessity of building a hall suitable for the Republican National Convention has entailed an additional expense of $20,000 on the Business Men's League, which secured the convention and assumed the financial responsibility.

To meet this extra outlay the league has issued an announcement that it has secured a number of admission tickets from the National Republican Committee, and will sell them at $40 a seat.

This action receives scant indorsement from the public. Opinion among leading citizens, not members of the league, is that that body is peddling the credit of the city.

Sir John E. Millais's Illness.

LONDON, May 10.—It is reported that Sir John E. Millais, President of the Royal Academy, to-day underwent the operation of tracheotomy, and that his condition is critical. He is suffering from some disease of the throat, which many believe to be cancer, although Dr. Paget, who recently examined him, declared that the growth was not malignant.

The Standard will to-morrow say that the operation performed on Sir John Millais was a slight one, and that no fears are entertained of the result proving fatal.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—CAMBRIDGE—John S. Hall of Montreal.

—GILSEY—Quartermaster Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.

—HOFFMAN—Judge William J. Wallace and Judge Simon W. Rosendale of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works.

—MURRAY HILL—Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army, and Thomas A. Edison.

—WALDORF—Mrs. George Hearst of San Francisco and Samuel M. Kennard of St. Louis.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. H. B. Bristol, United States Army, and the Rev. W. R. Alger of Boston.

—EVERETT—Lieut. Commander Delano, United States Navy, and Prof. Peter S. Michie of West Point.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—7:10 A. M.—1,522 First Avenue; A. Dewey; tenement; damage, $10.

—11 A. M.—449 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Patrick Harrington; chimney; damage trifling.

—11:10 A. M.—811 Eighth Avenue; Abraham Packsted; dwelling; damage, $20.

—4:45 P. M.—826 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; John Dwight; shed; damage, none.

—5:15 P. M.—452 West Street; New-York Car Wheel Company; damage, $125.

—7:30 P. M.—58 Jackson Street; Mary O'Hearn; tenement; damage trifling.

—8:30 P. M.—175 Waverley Place; Hong Chung; laundry; damage trifling.

—9 P. M.—31 Desbrosses Street; John Hart; tenement; damage, $600.

FIRES IN OLD NEW-YORK

PROVISION MADE TO PUT THEM OUT WAY BACK IN 1658.

For Sixty Years the City was Protected by One Hundred Buckets and a Volunteer Force—First Fire Engines Imported from England in 1731—The Fire of 1776, Which Destroyed Trinity Church and Other Prominent Buildings.

When New-Amsterdam, on the Island of "Manados," was very new, fires were of frequent occurrence, because the Dutchmen built their chimneys of wood and made their roofs of flags. When the inevitable conflagration came the people rushed about, knocking each other down, throwing all kinds of water on each other from all kinds of vessels. After thinking about forty years the Schout and Schepens decided that their method of extinguishing fires could be improved on.

Accordingly, in 1648, the city authorities directed that no more wooden or platted chimneys should be erected between "the fort and the fresh water," (the fresh water was above Duane Street.) To enforce this four Fire Wardens were appointed. They were Adrian Keyser, Thomas Hal, Martin Crizier, (probably meant for Martin Cregier,) and Joris Worsley. They went through the little town and tried to enforce the new ordinance, but the burghers took it in very bad part. They called the herr officers sweeps, and made fat-witted Dutch jokes about them, so that the officers complained to the Schepens that their feelings were hurt, and the Schepens, after smoking their long pipes and drinking sundry mugs of beer, arrived at the conclusion that they were sorry for the officers.

A lot more fires happened by reason of the people's evasion or defiance of the ordinance, so "the Director General and Councilors did ordain that all flag roofs, wooden chimneys, hay barracks, and haystacks shall be taken down and removed within four months after the publication of these presents, under the penalty of twenty-five guilders for every month's delay; and this penalty shall be claimed for every house, small or great, with reed roof, hay barrack, or hay stack, or wooden chimney within the walls of the city; hen houses and hog pens shall be included."

After this effort the Schepens of New-Amsterdam did not rest more than six months; then they formed another idea—not only would they endeavor to prevent fires, but they would also attempt to put them out after they had started. In pursuance of this daring and original scheme they determined to provide a set of fire buckets, and in order to accomplish this they "taxed each house a 'beaver,' (meaning a beaver skin) or eight guilders in seawant, (wampum—eight guilders amounted to about $3.) There was a long pow-wow over where the buckets were to come from. Some were for importing them from Holland, but at last, in 1655, all the shoemakers in the town were called together. These were Coenract Ten Eyck, Remont Remontsen, Arian Van Laar, and Preter Van Haalen. When the project for making the buckets was laid before them Ten Eyck declined to undertake it, and Van Haalen said he had only the materials. Finally an agreement was reached in the following terms:

"Remont Remontsen agrees to make one hundred buckets between this and All Saints' Day, all out of tanned leather and finished in the completest manner, for the price of 8 guilders 2 stivers each, (about $2.50,) half to be paid in seawant, half in beavers."

These buckets were made in due time and were distributed as follows: 1 to 50 at City Hall, 51 to 62 at Daniel Litschoe's tavern, 63 to 74 at the house of Abraham Verplanck, in the Smith's Valley; 75 to 86 at the house of Joannes Pietersen Van Brugg, 87 to 98 at the house of Burgomaster Paulus Leendenen Vandiegrist, 99 to 110 at the house of the Sheriff (or Schont) Nicasius Pieterwolfersen Van Cowenhoven; at the house of Jan Jansen, Jr., were deposited ten; at the house of Hendrick Hendricksen Kip, Sr., were left ten; at the house of Jacobus Stocker were left ten.

Thus was the first Fire Department of New-York organized. It consisted of all the men, women, children, and slaves who were in the neighborhood at the time when a fire broke out. They ran for the fire buckets, and when they got them they fell over each other and drowned each other with the buckets' contents. There were some conservative people in New-Amsterdam who did not like the rapid pace that was being set. They did not like the new-fangled proceedings, and they protested. This is from the Burgomaster's Court:

"1658—Complaint is made of Madaleen Dircks for having presumed to insult the worshipful Fire Wardens of this city on the public highway and to make a street riot.

"Defendant Madaleen Dircks appeared alone in court and admits that she and her sister passed by the door of the Fire Wardens Lubbertsen, and as they always joked when the Fire Wardens came to their house she said: 'There is the chimney sweep in the door; his chimney is well swept,' and not another word was said about it."

Madaleen's tongue cost her £2.

The city lived and grew under this system for a period of about sixty years. Then an ordinance was passed providing that every house with two chimneys should provide one bucket for fire use and every house with more than two hearths should provide two buckets. All brewers had to keep six buckets and all bakers three. This condition of affairs continued until fire engines were introduced from England, where they were still a novelty. When Columbus was discovering America Englishmen were putting out their fires by means of hand squirts. These were made of brass and had a capacity of from two to four quarts.

Each syringe was capable of discharging two quarts of water was about 2½ feet long and 1½ inches in diameter, that of the nozzle being half an inch. Every syringe required three men to work it. One man on each side had a hand on the nozzle and the handle, while a third worked the piston. The best fire engines that the Romans knew were leathern bags of water attached to pipes; pressing the bags drove the water through the pipes. It seems incredible that a city like Babylon, built of four-story houses closely packed and subject to frequent fires, should have had no fire engines. There is no known reference to them, however, and as Greece rose out of darkness in the light of Assyria, Athens would have copied the fire engines of Babylon, and Rome would have gotten them from Athens.

What Egypt knew Babylon and Nineveh knew, and it, therefore, seems safe to assert that the ancient world never developed a fire engine. In the year 1657 a traveler was struck with admiration on seeing at Nuremburg a fire engine which had been made there by John Hautsch; it stood on a sledge ten feet long and four feet wide. The water cistern was eight feet in length, four in height, and two in width; it was moved by twenty-eight men, and forced a stream of water an inch in diameter to the height of eighty feet, consequently over the houses. The machine was drawn by two horses. Hautsch distributed through Germany an engraving of it with an offer of constructing similar ones at a moderate price, and teaching the use of them. But at this period the engines were still very imperfect. They had neither an air chamber or buckets, and required a great many men to work them. They consisted merely of a sucking pump and a forcing pump united, which projected the water only in spurts, and with continual interruptions. Such machines during each movement of the lever experienced a stoppage, during which no water was thrown out, and the pipe being fixed it could not convey water to remote places, although it could reach a fire at no great distance where there were doors and windows to afford it a passage. At the same time the workmen were exposed to danger from the falling of the house on fire.

Newsham's engine, in use in England till 1832, was an improvement on that of John Hautsch. It consisted of a strong oak cistern about three times as long as it was broad, mounted on four wheels. The pump and air vessel were inclosed in a case, from the top of which issued the jet pipe. The suction pipe was of leather, with a spiral piece of leather running throughout its length to prevent it collapsing as soon as the air within it became rarified by the first working of the pump. One extremity of this pipe was secured to a nozzle at the lower end of the cistern, the other extremity being furnished with a strainer immersed in the water. In cases where the suction pipes could not be used water was poured by means of buckets into a wooden funnel, furnished with a strainer, from whence it passed into the cistern. A three-way cock, situated beneath the under trough, was turned according as the water was drawn through the suction pipe or poured in by hand. The piston rods were connected by chains with a double sector. The chains were riveted to the sector and attached to the piston rod by screw nuts. Long handles connected with the sectors could be worked on each side. With such an engine the water could be thrown in a continuous jet to the height of sixty or seventy feet, and with such a velocity as to break windows.

The reputation of the English fire engine reached New-York in 1731. The authorities resolved to import some of them, and accordingly Merchants Stephen Delancey and John Moore were given the commission. These engines were of "the fourth and sixth sizes." When they came Aldermen Von Gelder and Roosevelt were a committee "to employ workmen to fit up a convenient room in the City Hall of this city for securing the fire engines of this corporation with expedition."

On April 15, 1736, the City Fathers ordered that "a convenient house be made, contiguous to the watch house in the Broad Street, for securing and well keeping the fire engines of this city." The committee appointed Jan. 24, 1735, for agreeing with an overseer of the fire engines, &c., have made its report in the words following, to wit: "In obedience thereto we have agreed with one Jacobus Turk, gunsmith, to take care of the fire engines, from the 1st day of May, 1736, for one whole year, to keep them clean and in good repair, upon his own cost, for the sum of £10 per annum, except some of the material should give way, which would be upon the cost of the corporation." The report was agreed to. Jacobus Turk began work on an engine of his own device and the corporation advanced him £10 to help him out. It never amounted to anything.

In October of 1737 the corporation petitioned the Legislature for leave to appoint "four and twenty ablebodied men, inhabitants of the city, as firemen, to work and play the engines within the same, upon all occasions and emergencies, when they shall be thereunto required by the overseer of the said engines or the Magistrates of the said city; and that the said firemen as a recompense and reward for said service be excused and exempted from being elected and serving in the office of a Constable, or being enlisted or doing any duty in the militia regiment, troop, or companies in the said city while acting as such firemen."

The Legislature gave the corporation the required power, whereupon it ordained as follows:

First—That when the fires happen within this city the firemen, upon first notice thereof, shall repair to the engines and draw them to the fire, and there, under direction of the Magistrates, or the engineer, or overseer of the engines, "shall, with their utmost diligence, manage, work, and play the said fire engines and all other tools and instruments at such fire with all their power, strength, skill, and understanding," and when the fire is out shall draw the engine back.

Second—Any fireman absent from a fire without reasonable excuse to be fined twelve shillings.

Third—Once in each month the firemen are to exercise the engines and wash and cleanse them.

Fourth—Any person taking upon himself the office of fireman and neglecting his duty to be removed from office.

Fifth—The fireman shall be exempt from serving as Constable, Surveyor of Highways, juror, or on inquest, or serving in the militia or any of the independent companies.

Sixth—The fines upon the firemen to be disposed of, one half to the informer, the other half to the city.

The names of the firemen first appointed are as follows: John Tiebout, blockmaker; Hercules Wendover, blacksmith; Jacobus Delamontagine, blockmaker; Thomas Brown, cutter; Abraham Van Gelder, gunsmith; Jacobus Stoutenburgh, gunsmith; William Roome, Jr., carpenter; Walter Hyer, Sr., bricklayer; Johannes Alstein, blacksmith; Everett Pells, Jr., ropemaker; Peter Lott, carman; Peter Brower, bricklayer; Albertus Tiebout, carpenter; John Vredenberg, carpenter; John Dunscomb, cooper; Johannes Roome, carpenter, Peter Marschalck, baker; Petrus Kip, baker; Andrew Myer, Jr., cordwainer; Robert Richardson, cooper; Rymer Broger, blacksmith; Barnet Bush, cooper; David Van Gelder, blacksmith; Johannes Van Deusen, cordwainer; Martinus Bogert, carman; Johannes Vredenbergh, cordwainer; Johannes Van Sys, carpenter; Adolph Brase, cordwainer, and John Man, cooper, "all strong, able, discreet, honest, and sober men."

From this time forward the New-York Fire Department grew quickly and progress in engine making was constant even if small. The firemen soon became a great power in the city. They were very courageous

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

McKINLEY'S NOMINATION FEARED BY SOUND-MONEY MEN.

Gold Exports and Lower Prices Result from the Uneasiness—Agricultural, Manufacturing, and General Trade Conditions Favorable—Speculative Features of the Week—The Indictment of the Directors of the Tobacco Company.

MONDAY—A. M.

The influence of the political campaign has made itself felt in financial circles. The numerous indorsements Mr. McKinley is receiving from the State conventions make his nomination at the Republican National Convention appear to be a certainty, and hence his position on the currency question becomes a matter of paramount importance. His record, as all know, has been "wobbly," but his supporters now say that he will, at the proper moment, place himself squarely on record as a supporter of the gold standard. The weakness of the market on Wednesday and Thursday was directly traceable to the uncertainty of Mr. McKinley's views on the financial question, and the recovery which followed on Friday came after the Street had been flooded with dispatches intended to assure people that the gold standard would be in no danger in the event of the election of the Ohio candidate.

The anxiety about political and financial developments has obscured present conditions in agricultural, manufacturing, and general trade circles. Crop reports vary from day to day, but, on the whole, they are much more satisfactory than a month ago. The Government report for May will be given out to-day, so exact conditions will be known in a few hours. It will be well to remember, however, that the figures will represent conditions as on May 1, and that since then the country has been favored with ideal growing weather. Bank clearings on the face of the figures are somewhat disappointing, but things are not so bad as they seem. In the first place, the comparison is with a period last year when improvement had already set in and when speculation in the stock and produce markets in this city was booming. This year the speculative markets have been stagnant, and operations in them have played a very unimportant part in the total of banking operations. To an extent railway earnings also make less favorable showings, because the comparison is with the period when business had revived after long stagnation. The gold shipments for the week amounted to $5,916,207, the bulk of the metal going to Germany for Russian account. The shipment of $1,500,000 on Saturday, however, was a direct exchange transaction, although the profit on it must have been infinitesimal. The exports have created little uneasiness, because of the large holdings of the Government. The outgo, however, has been used by London as an additional excuse for selling American issues. There has been little genuine pressure to sell, except by traders with narrowly margined accounts. Investors have shown no disposition to part with their holdings.

The speculative features of the week have been Sugar, Tobacco, and Bay State Gas. Sugar and Tobacco have scored losses, the latter at one time being down more than 5 points, although its net loss was only 3⅜ points. The Directors of the company have been indicted for conspiracy in connection with the anti-trust laws, but they do not appear to be afraid of the outcome, explaining that the indictments have been obtained through the instigation of business rivals. Sugar has been firmly held, although it dipped to 121¾ on Friday morning in sympathy with Tobacco, both concerns being equally open to attack for violation of the anti-trust laws. Bay State Gas was active early in the week on the announcement of a deal between the gas companies of Boston, whereby there would be no more ruinous opposition. The stock advanced to 35, but subsequently sold below 29, and closed on Saturday at 29. Rubber was heavy on reports that new opposition was about to be encountered. General Electric was heavy on liquidation of purchases made at the time of the agreement with the Westinghouse Company. Other industrials were without feature. In the railway market the strongers declined on an average a point each, and the active list lost about the same.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	May 11, '95.
Albany & Susquehanna	183¼	183¼	..
American Cotton Oil	14¼	13½	29⅝
American Cotton Oil pf	59½	58	78¼
American Tobacco	125¼	119¾	110½
American Sugar Refineries pf	103¾	103	99⅜
American Tel. & Cable Co	94½	94½	96
American Tobacco	63⅜	62⅜	105⅜
American Tobacco pf	98⅜	97½	109½
Ann Arbor pf	23½	23½	..
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16	14½	..
At., Topeka & S. F. pf	24½	21½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	17⅜	16¾	64
*Bay State Gas	33	27	20
*Brooklyn R. T.	24	19	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	20	17½	..
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. pf	58	51	..
Canada Southern	51	43½	54½
Canadian Pacific	64	60¾	53
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	16⅝	23⅝
Chicago & Alton	157	157	..
Chicago Gas	76⅜	68⅝	75¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	81¼	78⅝	79¾
Chicago & North-Western	106⅜	104½	98⅜
C. M. & St. Paul	70⅜	67⅝	68
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128⅜	128⅜	120¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	72⅛	69⅝	70
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	55⅜	54½	44⅛
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel. pf	85⅜	85⅜	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	1¾	1⅜	8¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31	28½	26¾
Columbus & Hocking Coal	2¾	2½	7¼
Consolidation Coal	92	92	..
Consolidated Gas Company	163½	161	143
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	130⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	161⅜	159	161½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	49½	47¼	48½
Distil. & C. F., all in. paid	19½	17⅜	..
*Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	5	5	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	100¼	98	100¼
Erie	14½	14⅜	..
Erie 1st pf	38	37	34
General Electric	36⅜	33¾	34½
Great Northern pf	121	118	105½
Illinois Steel Company	72½	70⅝	..
Iowa Central	9¼	9	9⅜
Iowa Central pf	36½	35	31
Laclede Gas	29	25	29
Laclede Gas pf	83	80½	86½
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	21
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¾	71¾	77⅝
Lake Shore	150¼	149⅜	140¼
Long Island	80	80	85
Louisville & Nashville	52¼	49¾	61
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	10	8¾	10½
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf	22	21	28½
Manhattan Beach	11½	11	..
Manhattan Con	109½	107½	110½
*Metropolitan Traction	109	107½	96½
Michigan Central	97¼	96	101
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	52½	50	..
Minnesota Iron	70	68¾	51¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19¾	18¾	18¾
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	27⅝	25½	32⅝
Missouri Pacific	28⅜	25⅝	29¼
Mobile & Ohio	19½	18⅜	20¼
*National Lead Company	29¼	25	35⅝
*National Lead Company pf	92	90¾	98¼
National Linseed Oil	17½	17½	25¼
New-Jersey Central	106⅜	105	100
New-York Central	98⅜	97¼	101
N. Y., N. H. & H.	173¾	173½	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	70	69
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	33	31
N. Y., Sus. & West.	9¾	9	13½
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	25½	23½	37½
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅝	4⅞	17¼
North American	6	5⅞	6⅞
Northern Pacific, t. r.	1½	1	..
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	12⅝	12¼	..
Ontario Mining	14½	14½	..
Ontario & Western	15¾	14½	19⅛
Ore. Ry. & Nav., ass't pd.	18	18	..
Pacific Mail	27¼	25⅝	27½
Phila. & Read. 1st in. pd.	12⅞	11⅝	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	16⅜	16⅜	21¾
Pullman Palace Car Company	161	160	174
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	116	115	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	4½	6⅝
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10⅞	10½	13⅝
St. Paul & Duluth	25½	24	29¼
St. Paul & Omaha	44½	42½	37⅛
Southern Pacific	20¼	19	20⅜
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅜	14⅞
Southern Railway pf	33⅜	30	41⅛
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30½	27⅝	24¾
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	12⅜
Toledo & Ohio Central	35	35	..
Union Pacific, t. r.	8⅝	7⅜	17½
U. P., Denver & Gulf	3¾	3¾	7¼
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5¼	5	..
U. S. Cordage pf.	10¼	10	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20¼	19⅜	..
*United States Leather	9⅜	8¾	21⅝
*United States Leather pf	64⅜	62½	92
United States Rubber	26	21¾	41¾
United States Rubber pf	84½	75	95
Wabash	7¼	6⅜	9¼
Wabash pf	18⅜	17½	20
Western Union Telegraph	86¼	85	93⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	9½	14½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	39⅝	36	45

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $2,701,150. The banks now hold $20,243,125 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $3,898,200, an increase in specie of $186,900, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,885,200, an increase in deposits of $11,400, and a decrease in circulation of $19,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	May 9, '96.	May 2, '96.	May 11, '95.
Loans	$474,056,700	$470,663,500	$488,928,500
Specie	59,460,900	59,324,000	69,440,000
Legal t'd's.	84,536,100	87,371,300	96,088,300
Net deposits	455,015,500	495,004,100	537,832,800
Circulation.	13,350,800	13,370,700	13,238,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	May 9, '96.	May 2, '96.	May 11, '95.
Specie	$59,460,900	$59,324,000	$69,440,000
Legal t'd's.	84,536,100	87,371,300	96,088,300
Total reserve	$143,997,000	$146,695,300	$165,528,300
Reserve req'r'd ag't deposits.	123,753,875	123,751,025	134,458,200
Excess reserve ab'e legal req'ments.	$20,243,125	$22,944,275	$31,070,100

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$20,243,125	1891	$4,763,950
1895	31,070,100	1890	1,486,975
1894	80,634,575	1889	8,548,300
1893	17,795,025	1888	11,487,300
1892	14,808,500	1887	7,998,350

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was influenced slightly by the calling of loans by the gold shipping houses, but the flurry was short lived. Call loans were made at 2@4 per cent., the average for the week being about 2¾ per cent. Time money was freely offered. Quotations were 3 per cent. for 30 days to four months, 3½ per cent for four, and 4 per cent. for six to eight months.

Commercial paper of the bes. class was in excellent demand. Rates were 4½@4¾ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 5@5½ per cent. for prime and 5½@6 per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £498,634 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.70, became 59.02. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 9,225,000f in gold and 3,750,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and generally steady. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.89½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87⅞@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾@$4.89 for demand, $4.89@$4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—M@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅛@ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 31d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $18,983,771 and the exports for the same period $24,063,535. The net exports, therefore, have been $5,079,794. The net exports for the same period in 1895 were $13,218,351, in 1894 $22,916,591, and in 1893 $47,008,546.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Albany & Sus.	1½	Gt. Northern pf.	6¼
Bay State Gas	3⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3⅝
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅞
Del., L. & W.	1½		

DECLINED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1⅛	Laclede Gas pf.	2½
American Tobacco	3⅜	L. E. & West.	3
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅞	Michigan Central.	1½
Chi. & Northw.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¾
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1¼	Mo. Pacific	1⅜
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅜
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1⅜	Nat. Linseed Oil.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	N. J. Central	1
Consolidated Gas	3	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅛
Del. & R. G. pf.	1½	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	1
D. & C. F., all in. pd.	1¼	Norf. & W. pf.	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1	Pacific Mail	1¼
Gen. Electric	1¼	Pullman Car	3¼
Illinois Steel	1	Southern pf.	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	2	Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	2¾
		U. S. Rubber pf.	7½

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Erie 1st con.	1⅜	Oregon Imp. 1st	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	2
Michigan Central 5s.	2	St. P. & Omaha con.	1
Nor. & West. 1st, M. & W.	1¼	St. P. gen. 4s, S. A.	1½
		Tol. & O. C. 1st West.	1¼

DECLINED

Ann Arbor 1st	1⅜	Mo. Pac. con.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2¾	Ore. S. L. & U. N. con., t. r.	1
Brooklyn Elev. 1st	1	Peoria & East. 1st	1½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s.	1	Reading 1st pf. in.	1½
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t.r.	1	Reading 2d pf. in.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, g.	1	Reading 3d pf. in.	2
Gen. Electric 5s.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s.	1⅝
Ill. Central 4s, 1955	1	Tenn. C. & I. gen. 5s.	1½
Kan. & Texas	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	1	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, May 9.—The local stock market during the week, while quiet, has shown considerable strength. Bank stocks continue in demand, but selling orders are few. The American National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., and the Fourth National Bank has declared its semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. The illuminating stocks are somewhat sought for. The insurance stocks are scarce and, with the exception of Providence Washington at 52½, no sales have taken place.

The local market is quiet, with commercial paper quoted at 5½@6½ per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and cotton loans at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	*44	46
Atlantic	34	36
Blackstone C	24½	25¼
City	60½	62½
Commercial	46½	47
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	..	46
First	*111	..
Fourth	119	122
Globe	54	..
High St.	60	..
Manufactur.	140	..
Merchants'	63	..
Mechanics'	53	54½

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	Slater	158
Pacific	69		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	101	U. Trust Co.	50
Mercantile	30		

RAILROADS.

N. Y., N. H. & H.	173	Pawtxt Val.	150
Prov. & Spr.	97	Prov. & Wor.	250
		P., W. & B.	126

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	192½	Nat. & Prov.	
Am. Supply.	70	6s	100
Arm. & Sim.	30	Nichol. File	57½
Gorham Mfg.	90	Pawt. Hair Cloth	29
Gorham Mfg. pf.	114	R. I. Perkins	42
Nat. & Prov. Wors	70	H-S	*40
Nat. & Prov. pf	105	R. I. Perkins pf	92

INSURANCE.

Equitable	50	Prov. Washington	50
Merchants'	50		

GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

Narra. Elec.	82½	Prov. Tele.	85
Prov. Gas	88½	R. I. Elec Protec	118
Paw. Gas	80½		

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. Safe Deposit	64¼		

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, May 10.—The rate of discount during the past week for three months' bills was ¾ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ½ per cent. Silver was at a standstill. The stock market was quiet, and there was no broadening of speculation. Consols advanced ⅝. American railroad securities were inanimate. This was ascribable partly to the gold exports from New-York and partly to the Presidential campaign. Northern Pacific advanced ¼, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's fell 2¼, Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Louisville and Nashville, each 1¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each 1; Denver and Rio Grande and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, each ¾; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, Illinois Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific, each ½, and Central Pacific, ⅛.

SALE OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. W. Albright, referee, 146 West Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 359 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,325.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
RELIABLE CARPETS
A COLLECTION OF GEMS.
Bargain Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, May 9.—There was a further slight increase in the dealings during the last week, but, in sympathy with other markets, prices reacted somewhat. The annual report of the Philadelphia Gas Company was construed bearishly, and the stock lost $1.50 per share from the high point reached just before the publication of the statement. The Wheeling Natural Gas Company also reported a decrease in gross earnings for the year, and the stock ruled dull all week at 18@19. The principal activity was in the tractions. On a rumor that the people holding the option on a controlling interest in Pleasant Valley Railway had allowed it to expire without taking the stock at 24, the market price declined to 19¾. Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction, on the other hand, advanced to 16¼ on heavy dealings. The Fort Pitt Traction lines, which for a considerable distance parallel the Citizens' Traction lines, were opened for business to-day. This road will help to relieve the congestion of traffic which will occur while the Pittsburg Traction system is being changed from cable to electricity, work on which will begin next week. The first semi-annual payment of rental, amounting to $90,000, due to the Citizens' Traction from the Fort Pitt Traction, under its 950-year lease, was paid over to-day, and will be distributed to stockholders in the shape of a 3 per cent. dividend as soon as the checks can be made out. The Fort Pitt system will probably be absorbed by the Consolidated Traction Company early next week, when the announcement of the long-delayed plan for exchanging the securities of the underlying roads for Consolidated Traction preferred 6 per cent. stock will be made. Union Switch and Signal stock was moderately active and higher during the week. There has been little doing in investment securities. Money is easy at 6 per cent. General business is unsatisfactory, although, with the exception of the iron trade, the volume is larger than at the corresponding period last year.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley	..	5½
Philadelphia Company	19½	19½
Wheeling Gas Company	18	19
Central Traction Company	23½	23¾
Citizens' Traction Company	27¾	..
Pleasant Valley	19½	20
West End Traction Company	42	47½
Pittsburg & Birmingham Traction	15⅞	16
Duquesne Traction Company	35½	35⅞
Pitts., All'y & Manchester	38	..
Westinghouse Elec. 2d pf.	..	30¼
Union Switch & Signal Co.	18½	19
Union Switch & Signal Co. pf.	40	..
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.	165	..

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, May 9.—The trading in the local security market during the week was rather limited. No sales of importance were made. The only activity was in Albany Railway rights. A number of transactions were made at about 130. Albany Railway stock, ex rights, is now offering at 130. Troy Gas is quoted at an advance of 1 per cent. for both the bid and asked price. Troy City Railway bonds are lower. The bid price for them has been reduced 2 per cent., to 105. Celluloid stock is offered at 61. Albany and Susquehanna stock has advanced about 8 per cent. for the bid, and 6 per cent. for the asked price. There remains unpaid of the three-million-five-hundred-thousand-dollar Albany City loan only $500,000. One-half of this amount is payable November next, and the balance May 1, 1897. If the agreement with the stockholders is carried out, the $3,500,000 Albany and Susquehanna stock will become a 9 per cent. instead of a 7 per cent. guaranteed stock when this Albany City loan is paid off. There is some question, however, whether the Delaware and Hudson intends to keep this agreement.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	183	186
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1980	98	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	..
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	136	138
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110¼	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	104	..
Celluloid Company	..	61
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	107	110
†Consolidated Car Heating Company	..	28
First National Bank	160	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	55	58
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	..	55
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	153
*Municipal Gas, 1st of Albany 6s, 1908	..	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Co.	8	8½
N. Y. E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	220	225
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	50	..
*Steinway Railway 1st M. 6s	110¾	114
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	98	103
Union Railway 1st M. 5s, 1922	102¼	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100½	101½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120	
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..	
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210	
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170	
Mutual National Bank	180	185	
National State Bank	195	200	
National Bank of Troy	95	100	
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140	
National Bank of West Troy	125	130	
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..	
Steinway Railway	45	50	
Steinway Railway 1st M. 6s	108½	..	
Troy City National Bank	160	165	
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	107	
Troy Gas Company stock	127	128	
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114	
*Troy Gas Company con. 5s	113	..	
Troy Railroad Company	91	92	
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..	
Union National Bank	250	..	

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.

ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

The holders of a majority of all of the above-mentioned bonds have assented to the Plan of Reorganization. In view of the fact that large amounts of the securities are held in foreign countries, the Committee has extended the time for the deposit of bonds and stocks and for the payment of the first installment of $4 per share on the deposited stocks to and including the 15TH DAY OF MAY, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on payment of a PENALTY OF TWO PER CENT. on the par amount of the bonds and ONE-EIGHTH PER CENT. on the par amount of stocks deposited.

Bonds and stocks must be deposited under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

To the Holders of
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, May 6th, 1896.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the property of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company having been entered, all holders of securities of the above issues not heretofore deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated December 14, 1895, are hereby notified that they may still deposit same with us, at either of our offices, as provided in said plan and agreement, up to May 21, 1896.

The first installment, viz.:
$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds;
$2.50 per share on Stock.

$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such Income Bonds and Stock, must be paid at the time of deposit, with interest at 6 per cent. from January 10, 1896. After May 21 a penalty of $20.00 per $1,000 First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bond;
$1.00 per share of Stock;
50c. per $1,000 Deferred Income Bond,
will be exacted.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, May 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that an installment of
$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,
on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on May 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

Hudson River Telephone Stock.
New-York & Pennsylvania Telephone Stock.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y. / N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,228,089.

DIRECTORS:

George G. Williams, Alexander E. Orr, Jacob H. Schiff, John W. Sterling, Charles R. Henderson, Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter, E. Randolph Robinson, William M. Ingraham, John J. Tucker, William Lummis, James D. Lynch, Benjamin D. Hicks, Julien T. Davies, Felix Campbell, Wesley C. Bush, Ellis D. Williams.

WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN JOOST, Vice President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

St. Joseph & Grand Island

RAILROAD COMPANY:

In accordance with Committee's advertisement dated April 17th, 1896, a meeting of the holders of the above-described certificates will be held at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, third floor, Room A, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on the 19th day of May, 1896, at 2 P. M.

Copies of the plan and proxies for holders who may be unable to attend said meeting can be had on application at the Central Trust Company of New-York, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, and at Melville, Fickus & Co., Ltd., 75 Lombard St., London, England.

Dated May 5, 1896.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
Henry Budge,
William L. Bull,
Gordon Abbott,
William Strauss, Counsel.
} Committee.
J. N. Wallace, Secret

BICYCLES.

BICYCLES.

PIERCE MODEL 10.

WILD MEN OF BORNEO.

The wild men of Borneo want bicycles. Just think of it! Pretty rough roads there. Pneumatics won't go. There must be plenty of solid tire bicycles around the country. Bring them in and exchange them for a Spalding Bicycle. We will pay you good money for your old wheel. We sell

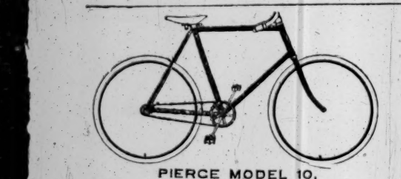
$100 wheels—$20.00 on delivery of wheel; $8.50 per month; ten payments.
$75 wheels—$15.00 on delivery of wheel; $6.50 per month; ten payments.
$60 wheels—$15.00 on delivery of wheel; $5.00 per month; ten payments.
Other wheels at $40 and $50 each, cash or installments.

WE WANT 500 SECOND HAND BICYCLES in trade for new ones. Good prices allowed. If you cannot call, write for estimate on your old wheel in exchange for a new Spalding Bicycle.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126, 128, 130 NASSAU STREET.

SPALDING-BIDWELL CO., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d Street.



THE TRIED AND TRUE

Pierce Cycles

never kept a repair shop busy. Every part of a Pierce has been carefully proved by expert mechanics and will stand any required test.

$75.00 and $100.00

Light Running, Smart, Stylish.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs. Est. 1865
New York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store, B'way and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.

Handsome Catalogue Free

BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great variety. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 John St., near Nassau.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

BLOODGOOD, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1896. HENRY W. HAYTEN, JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, Executors. H. KINTZING POST, Atty. for Executors, 120 Broadway. ap27-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor. WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Sauter, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

GRAYDON, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. GRAYDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the first day of May, 1896. HENRY H. MAN, Executor. DUANE P. COBB, Attorney for Executor, 56 Wall Street, New-York City. 1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

HENTZE, ANDREW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW HENTZE, also known as Andrew A. Hentze, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Powel & Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1896. ALICIA A. HENTZE, Executrix. POWEL & KROPF, Attorneys for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York City. mh9-1aw6mM

JOURNEAY, SUSAN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, late of said city and county, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 3rd, 1896. HENRY P. HAVENS, HENRY N. TIFFT, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City. f3-1aw6mM

MACPHERSON, INNIS R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against INNIS R. MACPHERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Seabury & Pickford, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of January, 1896. BARBARA RANDEL ADMIE, Administratrix. SEABURY & PICKFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6mM

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 AM (supplementary 8:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale*, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon. (Letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Bellarden, (letters must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans, at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, and for North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Sobralense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Sobralense";) at 3 PM for Costa Rica and Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Guadeloupe and Barbados, per steamship Mercier.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Castle Eden; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

§Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May §11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May §23 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May §23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May §25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing. The schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 8, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $60; round trip, $110.

Lahn, Tu., May12,10 AM | Aller, Sat., May 30,10 AM
Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., June 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 19,10 AM | Elbe, Wed., June 3, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., May 26,10 AM | Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM | Ems, June 6, 10 AM
Werra, May 23, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM
Fulda, May 30, 10 AM | Werra, June 27, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philа., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, May 28,11 AM
A. Victoria, May 21, 11 AM | Columbia, June 4, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60 and $75.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CEERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to **NORWAY**, the **NORTH CAPE**, and **SPITZBERGEN** by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer **COLUMBIA** from **New-York JULY 2**, a beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

Excursion around **AFRICA**, from H'burg July 10

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....May 13 | ST. LOUIS.....June 3
ST. PAUL.....May 20 | BERLIN....Sat., June 6
NEW-YORK ...May 27 | NEW-YORK ...June 10

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noordland, May 13, Noon | Kensington, May 27,10:30 AM
Friesland, May 20, Noon | Western'd, June 3, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, May 13, Noon | Germanic, June 10, Noon
Teutonic, May 20, Noon | Teutonic, June 17, Noon
Britannic, May 27, Noon | Britannic, June 24, Noon
Majestic, June 3, Noon | Majestic, July 1, Noon

No Cabin Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MISSISSIPPI.....May 16, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Br'dway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. EDAM.....Thurs., May 14, 9 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM. Saturday, May 16, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasbagen, E. P. A., W. R. Rhett, Gen. Agt. Plant System, 261 B'way | Cent. R. R., 217 B'way.
J. J. Farnsworth, E.P.A., J. L. Adams, G. E. A. Plant System, 261 B'way | F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. | J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

COOK'S TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
A Special Party will leave New-York on Thursday, May 28, for the

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN,

the North Cape, Denmark, Russia, Poland, Austro-Hungary, Germany, England, etc., etc., by the favorite Hamburg-American twin-screw Express steamship "FUERST BISMARCK."

Other departures for Europe from New-York by S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," May 16; "Campania," May 23; "Germanic," June 10; "New-York," June 17; "Umbria," June 27; "Aurania," July 7. From BOSTON, by S. S. "Scythia," July 4.

Round the World Parties, Sept. 14, Oct. 8, 17. Japan Party, Oct. 12. Palestine Party, Sept. 12.

Illustrated programmes free. Railroad and steamship tickets for Independent travelers everywhere.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, May 16, 10 AM | Etruria, June 13, 9 AM
Campania, May 23, 1 PM | Campania, June 20, noon
Umbria, May 30, 10 AM | Umbria, June 27, 9 AM
Lucania, June 6, 8 AM | Lucania, July 4, 10 AM

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, June 9, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY,
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.

Furnessia.....May 16 | Ethiopia.....May 30
Anchoria.....May 23 | Circassia.....June 13
Saloon, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, June 6 & July 4.
Saloon, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $35; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli.....Sat., May 16, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., May 23, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA.....May 20, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....May 28, 3 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 6, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...June 24, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating **Columbian Line.**
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America. Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE, May 11, M. | ALLIANCA, May 20, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. and Jack., Monday, May 11
ALGONQUIN, Charleston only, Wed., May 13
SEMINOLE, Chas. and Jack., Friday, May 15
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. C. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Albany, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Albany, and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Hudson Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 4 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, B'klyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Parlor Car to Syracuse.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time table at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
6:50 A. M. daily, (Sundays, 8:45 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; dining car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman Vestibule Sleeper to Chicago.
11:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sundays only, for Wilkesbarre, L. and B. Junction, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and B. JUNCTION, and principal intermediate stations. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper Vestibuled Train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair Car to Wilkesbarre.
11:50 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate points.
Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: 8:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 12:10 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 285, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, In effect April 14, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Ltd.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Ltd.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 4:30 P. M. daily. Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Tampa, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 10:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days. Through Buffet Parlor and Day Coach.

For Cape May, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after March 15, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 3:30, (4:00 to Easton) 4:15, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 4:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, ETC. For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

On and after May 11, 1896.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 10:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 3:45 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Ba

SUNDAY IN THE CITY

GROWING THINGS IN CENTRAL PARK FRESH AND GREEN.

Wonders Worked by the Three Comparatively Warm Days—The City's Big Breathing Spot Enjoyed by Crowds of Sensible Persons—Oppressiveness of the Atmosphere Tempered by a Cooling Breeze, So that Comfort Was to be Found.

The verdure and leafage of Central Park seemed yesterday to have reached that pitch of early maturity at which the robustness of youth is not hidden by the later outlines of full growth. There was still to be seen the incomparable freshness of Spring in the grass, in the foliage of the trees, and in the early Spring flowers.

The noble elms which shade the Mall barely allowed the sun to struggle through their branches to leave the shadow of millions of tender leaves on the walk beneath. The middle rows, uniting their branches in Gothic arches with the outside rows on each side, gave the spectators the vista of two splendid open-air cathedral aisles, carpeted with emerald green below and roofed in with a darker shade of green above. Looking down these wonderful aisles from the north end, one could see the statue of Shakespeare like an altar at the lower end of the eastern side, and the statue of Columbus at the lower end of the western side.

The long Summer-house roof of the Casino grounds, which overlooks the Mall opposite the band stand, had its red-painted ribs almost completely hidden beneath graceful clusters of wistaria blossoms. Three days of comparatively warm weather had brought these flowers from dense buds into lightly poised masses of blended blue, violet, and white colors, which glowed in the shade like brilliant sapphires. Such brilliancy and tenderness of effect in massed colors are nature's secrets and are impossible of imitation by any art of man.

Those who have watched the display of wistaria in Central Park from year to year as the greatest of all art exhibitions of the Spring season were saddened yesterday by the thought that in ten days' time the wistaria blossoms would have all but disappeared not to be seen again for another twelvemonth. Fortunately it happens that Central Park is peculiarly rich in this lovely vine. It covers the trellis work at both the sidewalks leading from the West Seventy-second Street entrance into the interior of the Park, and again at both sides of the southern crossing over the West Drive on the way to the Mall by this route. Near the Sixth Avenue entrance, too, there are several large vines of wistaria spreading themselves naturally over the outcropping rocks and daintily holding their clusters of blossoms up to view. Stray pieces of wistaria may also be seen lighting up the waters' edge along the shores of the swanboat pond.

Next to wistaria in wealth of color were the lilacs, which are freely distributed between the walks and the drives of the lower half of the Park. The small-leafed lilac, the flower of which has more pink in it than that of the large-leafed lilac, which inclines more to lavender shades, was slightly fuller in blossom than the latter, but both will be seen at their best during the coming week. Here and there could be seen the red-flowering quince, less prodigal in its display of blossoms than the lilacs, but still adding that effective note of color which only deep red seems to be able to give.

The hawthorns, discouraged by the cold weather which prevailed during the two weeks previous to last Thursday, are still wrapped up tightly in the security of their buds, but another day or two like yesterday will bring them into full flower and fragrance. There are four famous red hawthorns at the beginning of the path leading northwest from the fountain and on all there are now to be seen abundant signs of the promise of May.

On the high ground overlooking Webster's Statue from the south may be seen some growing pink patches of stone-crop springing almost from the bare rock. Other patches of this thrifty yet decorative plant may be seen along the East Drive between Seventy-second Street and the reservoir.

For some reason or other the bright and cheerful dogwood has failed to add its white flecks to the landscape scenery of the Park this season with the openhandedness of former years. But in spite of the comparative absence of the dogwood, as distinguished by its showy blossoms, the white coloring of the Park is at present at its height. A species of acacia, with small, pure white bell-like blossoms, could be seen in every direction that the eye turned, the blossoms being so numerous as completely to hide the leaves of the shrub when the observer was only a short distance away. The white-flowered Syringa also took its part in adding to the greenness of the foliage of the larger trees above by the accentuation of the white-blossomed shrubs underneath.

Those who are fond of copper beeches had an opportunity yesterday of seeing several fine specimens in the Park, with the tint of fresh bright copper still upon their leaves. Of all the tree greens now to be seen in the Park, the softest and most tender is that of the oaks, which are the latest trees to answer the call of Spring.

The crowds in Central Park yesterday were not commensuate with the lavish display of beauty which nature had prepared for them. The seats in the Mall were nearly all filled during the afternoon, and the lower part of the Park, below the lake, had about half the number of visitors usually there on a Summer's day. The Ramble was given up to many couples of opposite sexes, who sought happiness in the solitude of each other's company. A good many boats were taken out on the lake, though plenty were left unoccupied at the boathouse.

The drives were, comparatively speaking, more fully occupied than the walks. Many residents of New-York who own carriages drove through the Park in the afternoon, though there were few hired carriages, partly owing to the earliness of the season and partly to the scarcity of visitors from other parts of the country. Later in the season, the carriage-owning residents go out of town to the country and the seashore, and their place in the Park drives is taken by the hired carriages and their occupants.

The menagerie formed the only conspicuous exception to the density of visitors to the Park. More than 20,000 persons, a majority of whom were children, passed through the grounds to look at the animals which were on view. The wild fowl and alligators were out in the open air for the first Sunday this season.

The weather yesterday was delightful for all those out of doors who had left their overcoats at home. There was considerable humidity in the atmosphere, but its oppressiveness was tempered by a cooling breeze. In the afternoon the thermometer rose as high as 90° in front of THE TIMES office.

FIRE GIVES A COSTLY LESSON.

If Gen. Henry Had Had a Telephone, He Might Have Summoned Help.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Col. Guy V. Henry of the army garrison at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., feels that he is "getting back" at the Washington authorities. Recently he wrote here, asking that the post be connected by telephone with St. Louis. The recommendation was disapproved by the Quartermaster General. There was a disastrous fire at Jefferson Barracks last week, and as there was no means of extinguishing it short of going to the neighboring city for the Fire Department, mounted messengers were at once dispatched for the nearest fire apparatus, which arrived too late to save the property, and $25,000 worth of Government buildings were destroyed.

Now Col. Henry has written to Washington that, while the telephone he asked for would not have prevented a fire, and would not in itself have extinguished it, it would have served to notify the St. Louis Fire Department, and there could have been a response in time to have done good service, and save to the Government many times the cost of a telephone. He feels certain that, in the light of this costly lesson, the War Department authorities will allow him to put in a telephone.

Frank J. Drew Found Drowned.

Frank J. Drew, who had been missing from his home since April 24, was found drowned in the river last evening at the foot of Commercial Street, Brooklyn. He lived at 10 Ash Street.

VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

Money Needed for Work This Summer and for Medals.

The Trustees of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps for inland waters of the State of New-York announce that after a thorough investigation by the Ways and Means Committee resulting in their favor, and the passage of their relief bill through the Assembly by an overwhelming majority, it was not reached in the closing hours of the Senate, and they have therefore no appropriation for the season of 1896.

Consequently they will have to depend on the contributions of friends of this noble and humane service to maintain it, to furnish life-saving appliances to its numerous new stations for this Summer's work, and more fully to equip the 300 stations already partially supplied.

The board, besides giving very much of its own time without compensation, has expended more than $2,000 of its own funds over and above the money appropriated by the State up to the present date.

Funds are wanted now for heroic rescue medals, the proper evidences of which are now on file for eight medals, all most deserving cases. Already 146 medals have been awarded for the past season up to May 1, 1896.

In the same year 264 lives have been saved, and in the two years of State aid and extension to all the waters of the State over 400 lives have been saved from drowning by men and the appliances of this humane association.

Certainly an institution which is doing so much good, and has on so small an expenditure as $6,000 a year brought such happiness to nearly 500 homes in the restoration to them of their loved ones from watery graves, will be sustained by a liberal public in its beneficent work, continuing in its efforts to furnish appliances for this Summer's work upon the waters of this State.

All contributions should be sent to Henry A. Abell, Volunteer Life Saving Corps, World Building, New-York, who will duly acknowledge every contribution and supervise all expenditures.

All officers and members of the Volunteer Life Saving Corps are requested to forward their "Spring reports" of life-saving appliances needed at their stations, and to report promptly through the season cases of heroic rescues worthy of reward, and they will be responded to in order as fast as contributions can be obtained.

CELEBRATES YEARS OF GOOD WORK.

Young Men's Christian Association's Forty-second Anniversary.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn celebrated its forty-second anniversary by holding exercises in many of the churches of that city yesterday. Exercises were held in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, the Simpson Methodist Church, the Baptist Temple, the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, the Hanson Place Baptist Church, the Church of the Pilgrims, the Second Presbyterian Church, St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the South Congregational Church. The services will be repeated next Sunday in other churches.

At the Washington Avenue Baptist Church in the morning the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler made the principal address. He said:

"The young men shall determine what the future of our city shall be in its moral, social, and religious life, and one of the most important of all agencies to decide that is the Young Men's Christian Association. Once in a while the Almighty puts in the heart of one of his servants a great idea to realize. About fifty-two years ago it was in the heart of a dry goods merchant in London to have a meeting of young men, and in a little room there the Dry Goods Clerks' Association was formed, but as its object was spiritual the name was afterward changed to that of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"The thousands of dangerous resorts in Brooklyn are fought by the Church of Christ through the Young Men's Christian Association. Often young men come to me and say: 'Dr. Cuyler, I am a stranger to you, but I am out of employment. Can you help me to a position?' Or, 'I am a young man who wants work and can't get a place.' Our association has helped hundreds of young men into positions.

"The association is also doing something to Christianize athletics. To-day Satan is running thousands of Sabbath breaking bicycles—not to the Church, but away from it. The association aims to keep athletics wisely conducted. Mothers, you may safely send your boys down to our gymnasium to exercise. We have reading rooms, we have libraries, and, above all, prayer meetings every night. It is a centre of Christian activity, a recruiting station for the Master."

CARELESS SAILORS CAPSIZED.

Went Down the Bay in a Catboat and Were Nearly Drowned.

The catboat Jennie A. capsized in the bay, near Fort Wadsworth, S. I., about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and six men who were on board had a narrow escape from drowning. They were rescued by the police boat Patrol and the catboat Clio, which chanced to be in the vicinity.

The Jennie A. is owned by Charles and Oscar Alberson, and its anchorage is at the foot of West Fifteenth Street, this city. They went on a trip down the bay yesterday with Frank Smith of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, Charles Rheinhardt of Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, Arthur McDermott of 604 West Fifty-ninth Street, and George Burns of Ninth Avenue and Fortieth Street. In order to enjoy the occasion thoroughly, they provided themselves with a keg of beer. The owners were in charge of the boat.

For ballast the boat had ninety pounds of sand in small bags, and a quantity of pigiron.

The boat was beating to windward, when Alberson, who was at the tiller, brought the boat around and the men forgot to change seats to leeward, and in a trice the boat capsized, and men and ballast were in the bay.

The catboat Clio, in charge of Capt. John Flood, with a boating party on board, and another sailboat, were near by and went to the rescue. The harbor police boat Patrol, in charge of Capt. Schultze, was in view, and her men saw the accident. She was headed for the scene under her twin screws, and reached it in time to take off two of the men.

When Charles Alberson saw that an upset was inevitable, he divested himself of all his clothing, and was sitting on the upturned boat with his clothing in his hands when the rescuers came.

He and his brother dried their wearing apparel in the boiler room of the Patrol, which towed the Jennie A. to Fort Hamilton.

The others of the party, none of whom were much the worse for their bath, were taken aboard the Clio and also landed at Fort Hamilton.

SUICIDE STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

Many View the Body at the Morgue, but None Clears the Mystery.

The body of the young woman who killed herself at 35 Lafayette Place was viewed in the Morgue yesterday by over thirty persons, but none identified it.

Among those who called was a young, slim man of dark complexion and hair. He looked carefully at the features of the dead woman, and then said he thought he had seen her on Wednesday or Thursday sitting on a bench near the Fifth Avenue entrance to Central Park. She dropped her handkerchief as he was passing and he picked it up and handed it to her. Then he got into conversation with her. She wore a brown dress and a dark waist. He thought it was the dark waist that was found among the suicide's effects.

The young woman told him that her home was in England, and that she had come here by way of Canada. She had traveled somewhat, and had studied for the operatic stage. If she had the means, she said, she would continue her studies. She said sometning about the hotel at 35 Lafayette Place, and he thought she said that she was staying there. She said she had a brother in Fourteenth Street, this city. The young man would not give his name.

WARM AT CONEY ISLAND

THE THOUSANDS WHO VISITED IT WERE UNCOMFORTABLE.

No Trouble to Obtain Beer and Other Drinks There Yesterday—In Some Places It Was Necessary to Purchase Sandwiches That Could Not Be Eaten—Many New and Most Wonderful Shows Will Be Opened There This Summer.

It was warmer at Coney Island than in New-York or Brooklyn yesterday, and 30,000 persons—of whom 3,000 were bicycle riders—who went to it to be refreshed, sweltered and were unhappy, in spite of the joys of Sunday beer and the absolving property sandwich.

Such torrid weather is rare on the island, even in August. There was a strong, steady wind from the west, but it was an American sirocco, and as searching in point of distressing warmth as a blizzard is in discovering where one is the least protected. Many considered the tropical visitation as a phenomenon and associated it with the glowering, coppery appearance of the sun, which at all times yesterday peered out of an etheric haze.

It was fortunate that the means for reaching Coney Island yesterday were limited to the trolley lines and the railroads, which were taxed to their full capacity of transportation. Had 60,000 or 70,000 visitors arrived there would have been serious suffering. The West End is just now in an inchoate condition, delay in repairing the ravages of the Winter and the ocean has resulted in hurry and chaos, new buildings and catchpenny sideshows are everywhere in all stages of construction, and there is not between the Ocean House and Norton's Point one foot of roadway, sidewalk, or path in absolutely satisfactory condition.

All the asphalt roads and walks have gone to pieces, and the Concourse in the neighborhood of the park pavilion is in an abominable condition. Riders in the stages to Brighton Beach get as much jolting as a cross-country rider following the Quorn pack.

The crowds that landed at the West End were prepared for what they encountered. The ride down was uncomfortable, and the hot wind passing through the cars was as little invigorating as the stokehole of an ocean steamer. Go where they might, on reaching the streets of West Brighton, men, women, and children suffered.

It was a great day for shirt sleeves, and fortunate were they who had umbrellas or parasols. Those who rusned to the beach with half an idea of bathing were the most disappointed. The sea appeared to be in perfect condition. It was greenish blue and there was a pretty four-foot surf, but the water was cruelly cold, and the few score bathers who ventured out were thanealed and gave good and frank advice to those who asked them if the bathing was pleasant.

Between the Brighton and the old Iron Piers there were at least 100 spectators for every bather, but those who did not venture into the water sought every place that afforded shelter from the sun and wind. Under the new pier and in its shade were all the afternoon several thousand persons, and there was only pink lemonade to drink there, as the barroom and restaurant had not been opened. The vendors of this beverage found it a banyan day and were sold out before 5 o'clock P. M.

Not so fortunate were the photographers. The visitors were neither good natured nor disposed to spend their money.

"Say," said a tout for one of the establisnments that take-it-single-or-in-a-group to a rival canvasser for patrons, "this yer crowd's N. G. hain't broke the ice yet. Blame me feathers!"

But there were beer and other excise refreshments galore, despite the assertion of the Sergeant on duty at the Twenty-fourth Precinct Station House that there had been up to 7 P. M. "no infraction" of the excise law. It was true that on the main streets open drinks were barred, the waiter said: "Yessir; what shall it be, frankfurter or roast beef, ham or cheese sandwich?" and, the "meal" designated, he could comply with the law by taking from an unoccupied table an unsavory, desiccated contrivance of bread and meat, plant the plate on which it was and march on to the "guests'" table, and fill the order for thirst slaking. One sandwich sufficed for as many orders for drinks as the visitor chose to give. Half of the consumers of liquor ate nothing and their meal, which had to be paid for, served in the next game of excise thimblerig.

Some of the drinkers were ostentatious in exposing this ridiculous feature of the Raines law. At Kister's, three young men who had arrived parched, gave their first order for "three beers" under the aegis of "imported" frankfurters, and ignored these delicatessens. The order for drinks was repeated, but they would not permit the waiter to remove the glasses they had drained. When they left, eighteen dirty glasses were "nested" in the centre of the table, and at the place where each sat was a beer glass with dregs in it. In some of the side streets the property sandwich was dispensed with. This was the case in the bowling-alley "hotel" hard by the station house. Here all called for what they wanted and got it without any "meal" circumlocution.

Still the multitude was grumpy and out of concel with the weather and the place, and wandered about aimlessly and dejectedly. Few except the bonifaces and the pink lemonade people made money from the visitors, and little money was made at that, because 90 per cent. of the patrons were satisfied with beer. The others complained that there was no preparation for a crowd with money to spend.

"That's correct," said a landlord who was asked if the possibility of warm weather had not been overlooked. "We've been fooled too much by the weather to count on a crowd. But wait till next week, and things will be humming. I mean next Sunday. We're going to bank on 70,000, and they'll get all they are willing to pay for.

"You see, nothing's going to-day. There's the old sideshows, 'chestnuts,' throwing at cats, toboggans, carrousels, phonographs, and this Edison fighting show, and all that, but the shows that draw are not open. Now, next Sunday will have Boyton's chute agoing, with no end of attractions in his inclosure, and a dozen shows more or less new, and more facilities for getting people here and taking them away. All we did to-day was to have plenty of beer and sandwich stuff ready, and the crowd's a poor one even for that. Anyway, I fancy Coney Island's going to make money this year."

There are to be some novelties on the island, and the most startling attraction of the West End, if a placard may be trusted, is advertised in the following deliciously naïve announcement:

> THE GILFORT BROTHERS'
>
> Unique Specimens of Natural History. A Complete Collection of Antlers, Horns, and Heads of Every Specie of the Large and Small Game Animals from All Parts of the World.
>
> GAVIAL
>
> From the River Ganges, 17 Feet Long, Most Vicious-Looking of All the Brute Creation; the Largest and the Only One of the Kind Ever Brought to this Country.

This announcement of the appearance of the crocodilian is accompanied by a sketch of a hump-backed ichthyosaurus with gleaming teeth.

The Phoenix, or Exhibition, or Tilyou wheel, constructed or the plan of the Ferris wheel by the Phoenix Iron Company and owned by George C. Tilyou, is almost completed, and will be in running order in a week. It is to have twelve cars, each to contain sixteen persons, so that each load will be a strain of about fifteen tons on the wheel, which is about 170 feet high and looks to be spidery and frail. It is insisted, however, that each part of it has been subjected to a test ten times greater than any strain it will have to bear.

The "Streets of Cairo," near the wheel, will be open shortly, and will add picturesqueness to the West End. A sleek Turk extolled its fascinations.

"Great show. Vaar moch like a Meedway Plaisance you call Chicag'. Danse du ventre! All, all, an' theatre, an'—efferytheeng. Want hire a store? No! Well come see. Great!"

With these devices for money making are the exhibition of an enormous Sequoia trunk, the electrical exhibition, and the Australian boomerang throwers. The fortune-tellers came out of their burrows yesterday, and were not molested by the police, although THE NEW-YORK TIMES last year quoted the penalty for such occult practices.

Only the Manhattan Beach Hotel was open yesterday to accommodate restaurant guests. It had not made provision for many visitors, and its resources were taxed to the utmost. The "Gold Room" will be open next Sunday. The Oriental Hotel opens June 2. The Brighton Beach Hotel is not yet open. Its grounds are in a condition of chaos, owing to repairs made necessary by the sea destroying its walks and breaching the foundations of its concert hall.

The Marine Railway has been repaired, but no trains were run on it yesterday, and there was no service from Brighton Beach to the West End. The destruction during the Winter of the plank walks and buildings between Brighton Beach and the Marine Railway has not yet received attention.

The happiest folk on the island yesterday were twoscore of privileged anglers, who fished for striped bass, sea bass, fluke, and kingfish from the two iron piers. They had good luck.

THE NEW HEBREW INSTITUTE.

Inspection by Members of the Educational Alliance.

A notable event on the east side yesterday afternoon was the second annual tea given by the Educational Alliance in the new building of the Hebrew Institute, corner of East Broadway and Jefferson Street. There was a very large attendance of representatives of leading Hebrew families. The object of the tea was to afford an opportunity for the patrons to inspect the work that is being done for the education of young Hebrews on the east side.

Among the patronesses present were Mrs. Isidor Straus, Mrs. Edwin R. A. Seligman, Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Samuel Greenbaum, Mrs. Albert F. Hochstadter, Mrs. Albert Friedlander, Mrs. F. Speigelberg, Mrs. Henry Budge, Mrs. Philip J. Goodhart, Mrs. Daniel P. Hays, Mrs. B. Hodschild, Mrs. Morris Loeb, Mrs. A. Loewenthal, Mrs. W. Solomon, Mrs. Louis Stern, Mrs. Joseph G. Wallach, Miss Minnie Isaacs, Miss Irene Kohns, Miss Pauline Leipziger, Miss Laura Popper, Miss Julia Richman, and Miss Carrie Stettheimer.

The general officers are: President—Isidor Straus; First Vice President—Samuel Greenbaum; Second Vice President—Albert Hochstadter; Secretary—F. Spiegelberg; Treasurer—Albert Friedlander. The Board of Directors includes representatives of the Educational Alliance, the Aguilar Free Library Society, and the Hebrew Free School Association, among others being Adolph Loewenthal, William Solomon, Benjamin Tuska, Morris Loeb, Marcus M. Marks, Philip Goodhart, Joseph Wallach, and Sidney Blumenthal.

The different departments of the large building were inspected by the officers and visitors. These included the art exhibit in the auditorium, on the ground floor; the girls' classes, on the second floor; the Boys' Club, Literary Society, and Hebrew Free School classes, on the third floor; the library and reading room, on the fourth floor, and the gymnasium, baths, and cooking and drawing classes, on the fifth floor. The classes were in actual session in order that the visitors might see the nature of the work. The rooms were decorated with American flags, portraits of Washington, Lincoln, and other notable Americans.

President Isidor Straus delivered an address on the work of the institution.

The membership of the Educational Alliance is about 1,200, and includes founders, life members, associate members, and contributors.

ITS SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

Dr. Burrell Preaches to the American Seamen's Friend Society.

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday preached in commemoration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society.

The subject of the sermon was "Christ and the Sailor." He said, in part:

"I am informed that there are 3,000,000 sailors on the sea. I wish we could forget everything else to-day and think only of these men, for they are worth our consideration, and their souls are worth saving. Poor Jack has a hard life, but it is a life of honest and earnest toil.

"The supremacy of a nation is decided by the mightiest fleet. That nation is the greatest which can call herself the mistress of the sea. The beginning of England's power was when Blake dispersed the Spanish Armada. All nations now recognize the importance of sea power. That is why Russia to-day is determined to get a seaport on the Mediterranean. If the United States wants to take her place among the foremost nations, she must build up her naval and merchant marine."

The Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, then told of some of the work done by the society.

During the past year the society sent out 350 loan libraries, of which 104 were new and 246 were refitted and reshipped. The total number of volumes of these libraries was 18,050, and of new volumes, 4,470, available during the year to 5,000 seamen.

The New-York Sailors' Home, at 190 Cherry Street, has had during the fifty-four years of its existence, 121,787 boarders, and during the past year, 1,216. A Chaplain is stationed at the home and holds frequent religious services. The home is a safe refuge from tempters and temptation which besiege sailors ashore. During the past year the society's income from all sources has been $34,767, with $2,000 as an endowment for loan libraries. The expenditures were $28,240.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the society will be held at the Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SIR RICHARD TIGHE DEAD.

Had Lived a Quiet Life in an Old Union Square House.

The first funeral in many years that has taken place from a house in Union Square was held Saturday from the residence of the late Sir Richard Tighe.

The only dwelling house left in the famous square is No. 32 East, where Sir Richard Tighe, or Mr. Tighe, as he insisted on being called, had lived alone for many years. The funeral was strictly private, and only a few friends of the family were present.

Richard Tighe was the son of an Irish Baronet. He was born in Ireland in 1806, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He came to America when thirty-two years old and, after going into business, married Miss Caroline Cheseborough, who died in 1891. He was a brother-in-law of the late Robert J. Cheseborough, Nicholas Stuyvesant, and Philip Kearny.

Mr. Tighe was a Director in the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company for many years. When he passed his eightieth year he retired from active business and lived a quiet, unostentatious life in the old-fashioned red brick house at East Sixteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. His figure was a well-known one in the neighborhood.

When he became ill last Wednesday there was little hope that he would recover, as he was ninety years old. Mr. Tighe had lived so long in this country and his sympathies were so thoroughly American, that when the title came to him at his elder brother's death it had little meaning, and he preferred to be known simply as "Mr." Tighe.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

The Young People's Circle of the Auxiliary Society of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum held its last monthly entertainment yesterday in the reception rooms of the institution, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the Boulevard. The principal feature of the entertainment was the singing of the Unity Quartet. Among those who took part in the programme were Miss Wood, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Miss Markstein, pianist; Mr. Robert Turk, Mr. J. F. Rich, and Prof. I. Simond. The circle will give a May festival at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on the afternoon of May 28.

Kicked by a Horse.

Paul Daniel Schaefer, three years old, of 457 Eleventh Avenue, was kicked by a horse yesterday morning, receiving a fracture of the skull. His father was cleaning the animal, which he owns, in the rear of his house. The child was seated at an apparently safe distance. But the horse suddenly backed, and in doing so struck the child on the head with one of its hind hoofs. The boy was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. It is feared that he will die.

Deputy Controller Storrs Worse.

The sudden change of the weather yesterday to some extent affected Deputy Controller Storrs, who has been ill several weeks at the Park Avenue Hotel.

His physician, however, said that the change was only of a temporary character, and that by to-day or to-morrow he will have overcome the effects of the heat.

THIS CAT A VERY WIZARD

SHOT, KICKED FROM A ROOF, HELD UNDER WATER, STILL LIVED.

Sitting Up, Apparently Quite Comfortable, When a Bergh Society Agent, Summoned by Its Owner, Artist Sannee, Arrived and Finally Ended Its Life—Could Play Cards and Make Change, and Do Other Wonderful Things.

Oscar Sannee, an artist of 302 East Twentieth Street, owned a trick cat. It was a strikingly handsome cat, as cats go. It had milky-white fur, large, expressive eyes, and an unmistakable air of feline aristocracy.

For eight years Mr. Sannee had reared this cat in the ways of good society. He had also initiated the cat into many things without the pale of ordinary catdom. This cat could play a good game of whist, so Mr. Sannee says; could count money and make accurate change; could simulate death, and nothing—not even a pinthrust or a twist of its tail—would arouse it, until Mr. Sannee gave permission for resurrection.

Back of Mr. Sannee's atelier is the residence of Constantine Wagner, a manufacturer of thermometers. His number is 336 Second Avenue. Mr. Wagner's cook had some meat just cooked last Thursday. Its odor reached the nostrils of Artist Sannee's cat, and it invaded the kitchen.

The cook, on beholding a strange cat, and a white one at that, possessed of the superstition that it was unlucky, informed her master. Mr. Wagner, it is alleged, took his revolver, proceeded to the kitchen, and opened fire on the intruder. Three bullets took effect, one in the cat's nead, one through its lungs, and one through its hips.

The cat seemed surprised. To a pampered and carefully nurtured creature like itself this treatment was, to say the least, unusual.

But instead of running home, the cat dashed up the stairs of Mr. Wagner's house, leaving a bloody trail. Mr. Wagner followed the cat to the roof. With a vigorous kick he sent it flying over the coping and down to the yard.

Five minutes later the cook, on looking into the area, saw the cat sitting on its haunches, licking the crimson stains from its snowy coat. She recognized the late intruder.

"If bullets won't do it, I think rainwater will," she said, and, seizing the cat, she plunged it into a barrel of water that stood under a roof leader.

The cat struggled for a minute, but a strong arm held it firmly under. When the convulsions ceased, she threw the animal out upon the flagging.

Meantime Artist Sannee had missed his cat. He chanced to look out of the window in time to see his bedraggled pet hoisted out of the rainwater barrel. He lost no time in rushing down to the yard. Seeing what appeared to him to be the dead body of his pet, he rushed away to the office of the Bergh society. Agent Gay responded, and found the cat half sitting up, and apparently quite comfortable. Gay shot the cat to death. Artist Sannee went to Yorkville Police Court and asked for a warrant for Mr. Wagner. Magistrate Cornell granted a summons only. The summons was not respected.

SERVICE FOR BICYCLISTS.

Brighton Chapel, at Coney Island, Well Attended Yesterday.

The morning bicycle service at the Brighton Chapel yesterday was well attended by bicyclists from Brooklyn and New-York en route for Coney Island. There were fifty male cyclists in the congregation and nine ladies, among whom was Mrs. Catherine Bolton, President of the largest ladies' cycling club in Brooklyn.

Pastor W. F. Sillack preached an interesting sermon. The theme of the discourse was "Christ and the Universal Creed."

In speaking of the wheel men and women, Mr. Sillack said: "I have become fully convinced that there is a wrong impression in the minds of some people regarding cyclers. It is a mistake to think that bicycle riders do not attend church. Many of them are good church members, and we are making arrangements to have special Christian endeavor services for members of that society who may come to Coney Island on wheels on Sunday."

The music of the morning was furnished by the Werner Family Orchestra, and although many of the cyclers were pretty warm after their long morning spins, they joined heartily in the singing of hymns.

Every preparation had been made for the comfort of the bicyclists. The Sunday school room, under the main auditorium, had been cleared of seats and chairs, and around the entire room wire bicycle racks had been screwed to the wall.

PREACHED TO DEAF-MUTES.

The Sign Language Used in a Service in St. Ann's Church.

The Rev. A. W. Mann, who has charge in the West of Protestant Episcopal deaf-mute mission work, preached to a congregation of deaf-mutes in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, in West Eleventh Street, yesterday afternoon. The church was well filled with deaf-mutes from this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City.

The services were conducted in the usual manner by sign language. The congregation made the responses in the same way.

Facing the congregation, Mr. Mann preached with his fingers for an hour. His text was St. Matthew x., 32: "Whosoever, therefore, shall confess Me before men, him will I confess before My Father which is in heaven."

The sermon was evidently an excellent one, for every deaf-mute in the church gave it his undivided attention.

Mr. Mann has been connected with deaf-mute missions more than twenty years.

Hebrew Home Elects Officers.

At their annual meeting yesterday the members of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Simon Borg; Vice President—Mrs. Jacob Scholl; Treasurer—Charles Sternbach; Trustees to Serve for Three years—Mrs. J. C. Cohlens, Mrs. L. Kohns, Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Charles Minzesheimer, Henry Seidenberg, I. Boskowitz, J. E. Hyams, A. Cohn, Meyer Jonasson, Max Martin; Trustee for One Year—Mrs. L. Lewisohn; Trustee for Two Years—Morris Sternbach.

Tammany Club Entertainment.

The Tammany Club of the Tenth Assembly District held its annual reception at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth Street, last night. The entertainment was given by a number of professionals. It consisted of songs and recitations and dancing. It was stated that the proceeds of the entertainment would be given to the campaign fund.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

RECEPTION ROOM IDEAS.

Artistic furnishing hints abound here, but is not this a magic combination of art and economy?

Mahogany finish Reception-room Suit, 3 pieces.
Sofa, Armchair, and Side Chair, with silk tapestry covering, $23.00.

We have other beautiful examples of all the Louis, Empire, Verni Martin, Chippendale, Sheraton, Colonial and Renaissance. The originals of many are priceless, while our reproductions, more perfect, are inexpensive, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DRESS GOODS.
CANVAS FABRICS.

New weaves and designs, in the fashionable Canvas Cloths, now so much in demand.

New Summer Serges, in Navy and Brown.

Many other distinct styles in plain colored materials, in all the leading shades and weaves.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

LIVING PICTURES IN A NEW FORM.

Oscar Hammerstein Announces a Surprise in Olympia To-night.

Oscar Hammerstein, besides presenting Fregoli to the public in the Olympia to-night, has arranged a surprise of which he said not a word to others than his employes last night. It is in the nature of an entertainment designed by Mr. Hammerstein himself, called "Marblesques."

Paul Denivelle, George Henriques, and Alois Menier, sculptors of note, have been at work for two months on Mr. Hammerstein's original ideas. The result of their diligence has been the completion of a series of statues selected and modeled after the works of the most celebrated masters of the Paris Salon. The statues have been modeled in clay except the nude figures, which will be represented by women. Five of the subjects have been brought over from Paris especially for these statues. They are Mlles. Ninette Declos, Blanche Croix, Elsie Mantaux, Marie Beauregard, and Amelia Fassetti. Three of these were the models for the original works.

One of the odd features of the "Marblesques" is that the figures are made to represent marble, all except the face, which is allowed to remain in its natural beauty. The present series will be followed by other choice selections from the Paris Salon and elsewhere. To-night's programme will include "Diana," by Jerome; "The Nymph," by Cabariel; "Cassandra Placing Herself Under the Protection of Pallas," by Millet; "Bandolier," by Daux; "Pan and the Bears," by Framiet; "Love and Folly," by Cordonnier; "Leda's Slumber," by Boucher, and "The Wave," by Jerome.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A concert will be given at the Carnegie Music Hall Wednesday, May 20, under the direction of Mr. Platon Broimoff and an orchestra of seventy-five pieces. The soloists will be Mme. Emma Juch Wellman, Mlle. Jaiotha, pianiste; Signor Abramoff, basso; and Victor Claudio, tenor. Frederic R. Coudert will deliver the opening address, and the Russian Legation from Washington will be present.

—A musicale will be held this evening at Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, under the auspices of the Friends' Mission School Workers. The proceeds of the concert are to go to the Young Friends' Aid Association for carrying on its work during the Summer months among the city poor on the east side.

—The final meeting of the session of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held at the College of Pharmacy Monday, May 18, at 8:15 P. M. Papers will be read by G. Dinsberg, George W. Thompson, Frederick P. Dewey, and F. L. Slocum.

Brooklyn.

—Peter Springer, thirty-two years old, of 37 North Eighth Street, was arrested yesterday for assaulting his wife. While Patrolman Costello was arresting him, he bit the patrolman twice on his right hand. On the way to the station he kicked Patrolman Burke, knocking him down. At this unprovoked assault, one of the policemen used his club, and a surgeon was called in to repair the damage.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet to-day. It is probable that it will take some action toward filling the vacancy in the board caused by the death of Alderman Schlusser last week. There are several candidates, but from little jealousies that exist in the board it is impossible to obtain an idea as to who will get the two-thousand-dollar-a-year place.

—The Kings County Nurses' Association will be organized this week. The members, numbering nearly 400, are trained nurses, and the object of the association is to promote their interests, and to bring them into closer relations with the physicians. The meeting for organization will be held next Thursday, at the Hoagland Laboratory, in Henry Street.

—The Union League Club will hold its annual election Wednesday. William Berri is the regular candidate for President, and the present Chairman of the club is Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will take place to-day, if there is a quorum.

Jersey City.

—James Curtin, fifty-five years old, who was sent to the county jail two weeks ago for drunkenness, died suddenly yesterday from apoplexy. Curtin was known as "Big Jim." He was 7 feet in height, and was unable to sleep comfortably in a cell, so his cot was placed in the corridor, a portion of which was "chalked off," and was known as "Big Jim's cell."

—Thomas Fitzsimmons of 38 Mallory Avenue, and Michael Dermody, his boarder, got into a fight yesterday. Mrs. Fitzsimmons, who is a very nervous woman, became so badly frightened that she jumped from a window on the second floor. Her left leg was broken, and she was seriously injured internally. She was taken to the City Hospital.

—The Rev. B. A. F. Randolph, pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, last night delivered a prelude on "Good Government," in which he took the ground that the first principle of good government was the enforcement of the laws, and that the laws for the preservation of the Christian Sabbath were paramount.

—Pietro Purarelly of 90 West Fifty-s

Monday
May 11-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10

GERMANY IS DISGUSTED

ENGLAND'S COURSE AS TO CECIL RHODES NOT SATISFACTORY.

Chamberlain's Speech in the House of Commons Provokes Severe Criticism in Berlin—A Popular Feeling Throughout the Empire that Would Support the German Government in a Policy of Interference in the Transvaal.

BERLIN, May 10.—The temper which the dominant party in England displayed in the British House of Commons last Friday has excited intense indignation throughout Germany. The debate in the English Parliament on the Transvaal situation was awaited here with probably as keen interest as was manifested in England, and the tone of the advices received here from London created a feeling of expectation that Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, would freely and fully admit the guilt of Cecil Rhodes and announce the decision of the Government to treat him and his accomplices as criminals. This having been the general feeling, German officials and the press and the public as well were astounded upon reading the summary of the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain which was telegraphed here from London, wherein the Colonial Secretary minimized the outrage upon international law which had been committed by Rhodes, and suggested that the English Government had found reasons justifying its defending Rhodes, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, and the others who were direct or indirect accomplices in the attack made upon the Transvaal.

The attitude of the German Government toward England is now coldly neutral, and implies that Germany will not exert immediately any direct influence in South Africa, but the popular sympathy with the Boers and the general contempt for English methods have become so strong that the Government may be constrained to adopt some form of German interference in South Africa before long. While the semi-official press maintains a certain degree of reserve, the independent organs unanimously condemn England. The Neueste Nachrichten contends that Mr. Chamberlain is blind to the strength of the Afrikander element and incapable of forming a just conception of the dangers which are menacing the English régime, or of knowing how to avert them. The English policy of ambiguity and delay in dealing with the conspirators, the paper says, will not retard, and possibly may hasten, the triumph of the Dutch in the whole of South Africa.

The National Zeitung, in an article published on Friday, contended that unless Mr. Chamberlain announced prompt and vigorous action on the part of the British Government against Rhodes and his aiders and abettors, England would lose prestige in the eyes of the world, and Chamberlain would show himself in the light of an accomplice. The National Zeitung's remarks, combined with the tenor of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, have revived reports here that Mr. Chamberlain has knowledge of Rhodes's designs which he does not care to disclose.

The Vossische Zeitung ridicules Mr. Chamberlain's professions of confidence in Sir Hercules Robinson and Dr. Johnson, Jameson's pretended ignorance of Jameson's intended raid. The paper then goes on to praise the Transvaal Government for its foresight in demanding explanations from England of the gathering of British troops at Mafeking, and declares that full explanations must be made. Most of the German newspapers quote with approving comments from a communication from Johannesburg which has been issued by the Berlin All-Deutsche Verbund, the pith of which is the statement that the Germans in the Transvaal are very bitter against the English and are joining the Boers. A volunteer corps of companies has been formed, composed solely of Germans, who wear the German national colors on their breasts fashioned in black, white, and red rosettes. These Germans, the communication says, share the feeling of the whole people of the Transvaal, who, as well as the Transvaal Government, are desirous of seeing the beginning of war to decide the question of supremacy in South Africa.

The French Embassy.

A French Minister has come from Paris to consult with the Foreign Office as to the selection of a successor to M. Herbette, the French Ambassador to Germany, who has been recalled definitely. The candidates for the post include M. Billot, now French Ambassador to Italy; Count Lefebvre de Behaine, French Ambassador to the Vatican, and M. Foubelle, Prefect of the Seine. M. Billot would be persona grata here, but no matter who might be selected any change from M. Herbette would please the Emperor, who detests the brusque Frenchman as cordially as that diplomat hates the Kaiser, and would also be welcomed by the officials of the Foreign Office, whose enforced contact with M. Herbette has been anything but pleasant.

Labor Troubles in Berlin.

The observance of May Day by the workingmen has resulted in a number of troubles between the employes and the employers. Fifteen metal working establishments in Berlin have locked out their men for not working on May 1, and the men have since declared there shall be a general strike of metal workers unless they secure a nine-hour working day and an increase of twenty-five per cent. in their wages. Three thousand instrument makers have gone out on strike and 3,000 other instrument workers have remained at work in order to support the strikers. The Hamburg cigar exporting firms have discharged all of their employes who did not work on May Day, and labor disputes of this character are general throughout the country.

A Royal Telegram.

The Berlin Post has obtained possession of and published the text of a telegram from the Emperor in regard to the Christian Socialists, of which party Dr. Stoecker, formerly Court Chaplain, is the leader. The telegram, which is dated at the Schloss Feb. 28, deals with the rupture between Dr. Stoecker and the Conservative Party, and says: "Stoecker has finished as I foretold years ago. Political clergymen are monstrosities. Whoever is a Christian is also social. This Christian Socialist nonsense leads to self-conceit and intolerance, and is directly contrary to Christianity. Clergymen should mind the souls of the community and not mix in politics."

The Industrial Exhibition.

After a procession of 1,200 students of the Academy of Arts, grouped on cars, and 300 others on horseback, reached the Industrial Exhibition grounds yesterday the exhibition fêtes opened with a "polonaise," which resembled a dream of the Middle Ages. The procession of students, in bright costumes, wended its way between the red brick gabled buildings and across the squares of "Old Berlin," presenting an extremely imposing spectacle. Dancing followed, and there was also a performance in the quaint ancient theatre. Only 15,000 persons visited the exhibition yesterday, despite the perfect weather, but an attendance of 50,000 daily is needed to pay expenses. The Statist estimates that the daily average attendance when the preparations shall be completed, including the provincial and foreign visitors, will not exceed 22,000. This estimate inspires fear that there will be a large financial deficit for the promotors of the exhibition to face.

Americans in Germany.

Lieut. von Versen of the Prussian Hussars, whose mother was Miss Clements of St. Louis, has been decorated by the Emperor with his own hands with the Order of the Crown for bravery in rescuing a number of his comrades from drowning upon the occasion of an accident on a pontoon bridge near Potsdam.

A decree has been issued prohibiting the use by American dentists of a title upon their cards or door plates unless they hold Prussian certificates.

A woodcarver named Rammin, who formerly lived in Chicago, has committed suicide here by shooting himself with a pistol because he had been deserted by the woman he loved, a circus rider called "La Belle Hélène," whom he met at the World's Fair, in Chicago.

The wife of Gen. A. McD. McCook, the United States Commissioner to attend the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, will not proceed to that city with her husband, but will remain in Dresden and await her husband's return. Gen. McCook and his party started from Berlin on their way to Moscow on Friday.

VOLUNTEER FIRE-FIGHTERS FINED.

Captain and Mate of the Eltora Compelled to Pay $10 Each.

Capt. Richard F. Randolph and his first mate, Jacob Nelson, of the tug Eltora, owned by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Policeman Devery of the Macdougal Street squad and fined $10 each by Magistrate Mott on a charge of having committed a breach of the peace. They paid their fines, but were very indignant.

The trouble arose out of a fire that started Saturday night on the lighter W. W. Skiddy while lying at anchor at Pier 39 North River. The lighter belongs to the Stamford Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Conn., and was loaded with licorice wood.

Randolph was the first to see the fire, and, without waiting for an alarm, he ran his tug up alongside the burning lighter and began to pour two streams into her burning hold. The fire was well under control when the fireboat Zophar Mills appeared.

According to Randoloh's story in court, Capt. Ray of the Zophar Mills was angry when he saw he was not the first on the field. He ordered Randolph to turn off water. Randolph refused. Capt. Ray proceeded to turn two streams on the burning lighter, and the Eltora as well. Randolph took the hint and ordered streams turned on the Zophar Mills.

During this exchange of hostilities the fire gained a fresh start. Policeman Devery attempted to board the Eltora and received a douche in the face. He was thrown bodily off the tug, and Capt. Randolph then ordered a retreat. The police patrol boat, which had been notified of the fight, gave chase, and the Captain and his first mate were arrested. Devery, in court, explained that his uniform had been ruined.

Magistrate Mott, in fining the prisoners, said: "We have a good Fire Department, and it is its business to put out fires. You should have given the firemen a clear field when they arrived."

EMERSON COMPARED TO CHRIST.

Prof. Adler Says Both Taught the Nature of Spirituality.

Prof. Felix Adler yesterday morning addressed the Society for Ethical Culture and reviewed the history of the society, which on Friday evening will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its organization. He said it was an appropriate time to look over the past and plan for the future, especially as the members of the society will soon be going away from the city on their annual vacations. No time, he said, should be wasted. In their respite from the every-day duties and occupations, the people must remember that their minds cannot be idle. The soul, he said, demands food for thought. If these times good and elevating literature can be purchased at prices that are low enough to be within the reach of all. The public libraries are full of books that can be read for the asking.

Prof. Adler said that he had derived a wonderful degree of pleasure and benefit from reading the works of Emerson. Emerson's teachings, like those of Christ, taught mankind the nature of spirituality. By such teachings we are taught the true lesson of the brotherhood of mankind. Every person is a part of the community. Instead of pursuing selfish ends he should labor for the welfare of the community. The Summer time, he continued, affords opportunity to study Nature at her best. The study of nature brings men nearer to the Eternal Truth, and fits them for this life as well as for whatever lies beyond the veil. The mountains tell of the sublime. The ocean tells of mystery and solemnity. All vegetation is a lesson of progress. The Society for Ethical Culture had entered into several fields of usefulness, and Prof. Adler hoped to see its scope greatly increased in the future. He hoped to see its benefits extended to all of every degree.

Miss Camille Solomon, Secretary of the Women's Section of the society, made a brief report of the work accomplished by that section for women wage-earners.

A short speech by John L. Elliott closed the meeting.

The celebration on Friday evening promises to be of an extremely interesting character.

IN MEMORY OF BARON DE HIRSCH.

Services Held Yesterday in Temple Emanu-El.

A memorial service in honor of Baron de Hirsch was held yesterday morning in the Temple Emanu-El, under the auspices of the Directors of the Hirsch Fund in this country. Among those on the platform were Jacob H. Schiff, Vice President of the fund; Directors, and President of the Montefiore Home; Emanuel Lehman, President of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum; Simon Borg, President of the Hebrew Home for the Aged and Infirm; Isidor Straus, President of the Educational Alliance; Louis May, President of the Temple Emanu-El; James Seligman, Vice President of the Temple Emanu-El; Isaac Wallach, President of Mount Sinai Hospital; James H. Hoffman, President of the Hebrew Technical Institute and a Director of the Hirsch Fund; M. H. Moses, President of the Purim Association; Henry Rice, President of the United Hebrew Charities; Isaac Stern, President of the Mount Sinai Training School; Marcus Goldman, President of the Training School for Deaf Mutes; Oscar S. Straus and Myer S. Isaacs of the Committee of Fund Directors, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Col. John B. Weber of Buffalo, Simon W. Rosendale, the Rev. William Sparger, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman.

The services began with an anthem, "Cast Thy Burden Upon the Lord." This was followed by prayer by the Rev. Stephen S. Wise and the psalm, "I Set the Lord Before Me at All Times," after which Col. Weber delivered the opening address.

After another anthem had been sung by the choir, Oscar S. Straus read a letter from Andrew D. White, formerly President of Cornell University, regretting his inability to be present and paying a tribute to the character and work of Baron de Hirsch. Mr. Straus also delivered an address, in which he told of the efforts made by the Baron to alleviate the condition of the Jews in Russia, and of the rejection by the Russian Government of his offer of 50,000,000f. to be devoted to educational purposes in that country. He referred to the Baron's gigantic enterprises, and denied the statements to the effect that the Baron had ever counseled the Russian Jews to renounce their faith.

Ex-Attorney General Rosendale, who was the last speaker, delivered an eloquent eulogy of the Baron, and dwelt upon the fact that in establishing the fund of $2,500,000 in the United States the Baron had especially enjoined upon its Directors that they spare no effort toward making the Jews intelligent, earnest, and patriotic American citizens. The accomplishment of a universal restoration of the Jewish nation was not expected or desired for the Jews in this country. American citizenship was their highest aim.

Mr. Rosendale's address was followed by the prayer for the dead and an anthem. Benediction by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler concluded the services.

OIL ON AN OLD HOTEL SITE.

The East Side Now Has Another Wonderful Spring.

Boys with lighted matches yesterday played about Canal and Centre Streets trying to set fire to the oil floating on the water in an excavation on the northwest corner. The policemen, who stood in the shade on the opposite corner of the street, did not attempt to stop them, because the wind usually put the matches out and saved them the trouble, and the oil would not take fire, anyway.

East siders have hardly got over their cramps from drinking sewage-polluted water from a wonderful medicinal spring in East Houston Street, when appears this alleged oil spring in the excavation being made on the site of Earle's Hotel. The old building is being torn down to make place for a warehouse for Louis Lorillard, to whose estate the corner block belongs. Several days ago Contractor William McKean's workmen "struck oil."

The men were digging several feet below the cellar when the soil became heavy and sodden and a strange odor assailed their nostrils. There was water, too, after a while, but with it oozed out under the spades and boots of the workmen a thick, greasy substance.

The news spread quickly that petroleum oil springs had been discovered, and that the yield was being measured by the hundred barrels. McKean himself says that several barrelfuls have been pumped out. The stench is horrible. The policemen who do duty in the neighborhood hold their noses, and the drivers of the horse cars quicken their steeds into a fast trot as they approach the corner. The whole corner block at Canal and Centre Streets was filled in. The rock of Manhattan Island lies a considerable distance down.

About fifty years ago, before Earle's Hotel was built, there stood a gashouse on the site of the present oil spring. It is said that the present flow of oil comes from the large deposit of refuse matter forty years ago, and a black, gritty substance which is mixed with the oil points to the correctness of this theory.

The workmen found an old wooden cistern under the soil while they were making the excavation, but it contained only water. The oil can be seen plainly by any one who cares to take the trouble to visit the spot. It lies in a thick scum on the water in the pit, changing color according to the angle of the sunlight, like a chameleon's back, and spreading abroad an odor that is even more convincing than the appearance of the oil itself.

Exhibition of Voting Booths.

Mechanical voting booths will be on exhibition this week at the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Club, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the Citizens' Union, of which William G. Low is President. There will be several kinds of booths in the exhibition, and it is the desire of the men having the affair in charge to make it an educational exhibition. There will be three elections each night, and the results will be made known ten minutes after the polls close. Republicans, Democrats, and those who affiliate with other political parties are invited to take part in these novel and instructive elections. The exhibition will open to-night, and the elections will be carried on in a non-partisan spirit, the ballots to be voted not bearing the names of the leaders of either of the political parties, so that no feeling may exist in the matter.

GRACEFUL IN MOVEMENT

PHYSICAL CULTURE AN ART AT THE TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Five Hundred Pupils, Young and Old, Trained in Gymnastics—Co-education Works Successfully—Girls Excel the Boys in Executing Steps and Figures—Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence's System—Her London Training.

One of the most interesting gymnasiums in the city is at the Teachers College, Morningside Heights.

There was a degree of physical training at the Teachers College when it was in its old cramped quarters in University Place, and Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence first took charge of the department.

Mrs. Lawrence is one of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's clever daughters, and the college gymnasium has been evolving in every way since it came under her care.

The physical training exercises were held in the kindergarten room of the old building. This was spacious, but there were few appliances.

Even at the new building, which was occupied as it is still, minus a wing, there was no gymnasium until recently, when the large assembly hall in the basement was given up entirely to Mrs. Lawrence for her classes. The fittings have come gradually—horses, parallel bars, jumping boards, &c.—but another year is going to witness a complete metamorphosis.

The bathrooms and gallery, which occupied the inside end of the hall, are to be torn away, the platform at the other end, which has an outside wall, is to be removed, and a fully equipped gymnasium will be arranged. An addition will be built on at this upper end of the hall, which will contain bathrooms, dressing rooms, and lockers, according to the most improved plans.

These have been the external arrangements for the work of physical training. With their improvement, Mrs. Lawrence has increased the scope of her work until but little is left to be desired.

There is latitude for variety, for the classes include pupils of all ages, from the wee tots in the kindergarten to the athletic young men and pretty, graceful girls of the college proper. There are 200 pupils from the primary and grammar departments of the Horace Mann School alone, and about 300 more kindergarten, Narey Manuel Training School, young teachers that are to be, and special students.

Mrs. Lawrence is an enthusiast in her work. She was a student of Prof. Anderson, now of Yale, studying his so-called American system—eclectic—his application of the best of everything to be found in all systems. Since then sne has spent her spare time in studying everything to be found in the line of physical training, working hard at different systems during the Summer months.

A system found to be satisfactory by many teachers of physical training, recently, is that of Miss Hope Narey of Boston, a pupil of the late well-known Swedish teacher, Baron Posse. From his teachings Miss Narey evolved a system of her own, which she has taught in her own school for the last eight years.

She came to New-York last June, and gave instructions in her system to about twenty of the best-known teachers in New-York and Brooklyn. Mrs. Lawrence was among them, and since then has adopted the "Narey System," as it is called.

"It is thoroughly scientific," she says; "it exercises systematically every part of the body, from head to foot. It has all the virtues of the Swedish system, with the angularities left out."

Mrs. Lawrence has two assistants now, Miss Mary Seward and James Jardine, and with them she gives in her course of instruction fancy steps, games, and heavy gymnastics. She thoroughly believes in them all, particularly the games and the steps. Everything that can is made to pay tribute to the latter, with the result of a delightful originality.

The work is careful as well as thorough and systematic. Each and every pupil who comes to the school receives a thorough physical examination. This has a twofold purpose. The course, particularly for the normal students, is not an easy one, and the authorities believe that an instructor should have a healthy and cultivated body, as well as mind. Mrs. Lawrence felt that it was necessary for her to understand the physical condition of her pupils before directing the course of their work in the gymnasium.

"I became more and more anxious as I continued my work," she says, "I could not help thinking all the time that I was directing the training of my girls in absolute ignorance. I had no idea to what extent their hearts and lungs might be taxed, and I did not feel that it was safe.

"There is a delightful spirit pervading the Teachers College and its professors are thoroughly progressive. They adopted the idea of physical examination very readily, and a year ago last Fall the practice was begun.

Every Fall now, two physicians, a man and a woman, are in attendance at the college, and the new students are examined, and the result of the examination written upon a card blank prepared for the purpose.

Upon this is given the age, height, weight, girth of chest and waist, and condition of spine, normal and otherwise; general appearance, capacity of the lungs, heart, respiration, and palpitation; the pulse, hearing, sight, color blindness or not, and previous illnesses are stated. These are the general questions answered upon one side of the card, but a little more in detail, and signed by the examiner.

On the other side of the card is the following blank, which the parents are expected to fill out:

.....Teachers College.....
Class.....Department .....
Full name.....
Home address.....
City address.....
Birthplace.....Date of birth.....
Mother, birthplace.....Date of birth.....
Occupation.....General health.....
If dead, cause and date.....
Father, birthplace.....Date of birth.....
Occupation.....General health.....
If dead, cause and date.....
Brothers, No.....Dates of birth.....
General health.....
If dead, causes.....
Sisters, No.....Dates of birth.....
General health.....
If dead, causes.....
State if any disease among ancestors likely to become hereditary.

There has been misunderstanding occasionally in regard to the question asking the occupation of the mother. Many of the students of the college are the children of women employed in professional pursuits. This has reference to them. When the card is filled out, if the result is satisfactory, the examiner writes O. K. in the upper left-hand corner of the blank given, and the student may be admitted, as far as the physical examination is concerned.

The teachers have then a full and complete record of the physical life of the student, the questions in regard to the family giving the general environment that is essential.

"When the student is not able to take the regular course in the gymnasium," says Mrs. Lawrence, "we recommend special corrective treatment. We do not have that as yet in the gymnasium. There is a great deal said about anthropometry, and I believe in it. It is valuable, scientifically, but it is not of vital importance. It is very well to take the measurements if one has everything else required for a perfect gymnasium."

The college is co-educational, and boys and girls are received on an equal footing. They are kept together in their gymnastic work through the primary and grammar school. After that the difference in taste and ability becomes manifest. The girls show a predilection for fancy steps and the boys for heavy work.

There are any number of pretty, graceful steps taught in the college gymnasium. jig steps, dancing steps, and wonderful evolutions and combinations, a little different from anything ever seen before, and yet sometimes strangely familiar. Mrs. Lawrence has theories in regard to these steps, but she has not in regard to the way she gets them.

"The most graceful way of doing a thing is the easiest," says Mrs. Lawrence, "and a person who is awkward not only is less capable of doing his physical work, but it incapacitates him mentally to have always a feeling of awkward self-consciousness. The steps teach the students to use their feet."

These steps are evolved from the active brains of the teachers. They have regular meetings, when they exchange ideas, add, eliminate, and combine, and the result is a new step. Sometimes it comes from one brain only, and a pretty step seen at the opera metamorphosed becomes a bewildering gymnastic evolution performed by a bevy of girls to some popular air.

The heavy work teaches the girls courage and agility, but they never quite come to the boys in that, as the boys do not equal them in steps. They grow up in the gymnasium together until they part at the introduction of these two important features.

The girls take up the steps so quickly and easily and gracefully that the boys are left far behind, and the masculine mind is apt to consider such ornamental work a little frivolous.

The girls try the heavy work valiantly and gaze admiringly at the boys, whose physical strength gives them superior ability.

There is fencing, which the boys and girls take together, the high school boys and the college girls, and in exhibitions the boys and girls work on the floor together, one on one side doing one variety of work, and the other doing something quite different. It is on the principle of the circus ring, and for the spectators, whose heads are kept turning back and forth, it is quite as exciting.

There is a delightful feeling of comradeship between the boys and the girls of the college, due to its co-educational principles, and it extends to the gymnasium. The boys have some of them taken a fancy to the hitherto disdained steps. The boys in the fencing class asked to learn them. The request was granted immediately, and to the air of "Captain Jenks" they do a quaint little step with their fencing companions exceedingly well. A class of the boys has been formed by request to take lessons another year.

There is one drill of which the boys have the entire monopoly. That is the pocket drill. Mrs. Lawrence has a strong interest in the welfare of her boys, and, incidentally, an equally strong objection to seeing their hands in their pockets. To obviate the necessity she has originated a pocket drill. It is given to music, as are all the exercises. The first position is hands at the sides; second, right thumb between lower buttons of vest, left hand at side; third, thumb in same position, left hand behind the back; fourth, elbows bent, hands clasped behind the back; fifth, arms folded in front.

For games in the college gymnasium there is basket ball, hockey, and indoor polo and Newcome. The boys and girls each have their separate games. Occasionally a boy drifts in, and, by special permission, stays to watch the games of the girls. He does not stay long, usually, before he has constituted himself umpire. Then a few of his fellows drop in and there is a masculine contingent on each side. But these games are not different from the ones the boys play by themselves, so the occupants of the college say, as the games are which the girls play alone. When the boys have their individual games it is a very much occupied person who, anywhere in the college building, is not aware that a lively competition is going on.

Not long ago the boys made arrangements to organize an athletic association. "I suppose you will invite the girls to join you," remarked Mrs. Lawrence, interested to know how far the co-educational idea had extended. "Why, certainly," answered the boys, who evidently had not considered the matter. "We have no objection to inviting the girls."

But when it came to putting the matter into plain yes and no the new organization was tied—twelve to twelve for and against admitting the girls. Then one of the more gallant twelve went over to the other side, and the girls were not admitted.

In the meantime the girls had been waiting patiently for the result of the negotiations. They took their defeat quietly, but they organized an athletic association of their own, and now they have a full-fledged organization, with lawn tennis courts, and they wouldn't admit a horrid boy for the world.

The college has another thing in the way of athletics of which it is very proud, and that is a cycling school. It is a model school, with a court that cannot be equaled anywhere in the city, its regular habitués think. The college is built in the form of a hollow square, or will be when it is completed. That one side is minus at present only makes the court behind the buildings form the more attractive. It is concreted, and with a pretty rockery in the centre, and two cycling teachers, a man and a woman, come regularly to give lessons. The wheels of the students are kept in the long lower corridor of the college, and to an uninitiated visitor entering this corridor at first it might seem that the building was intended for a school for cycling on a large scale. In the present enthusiasm for cycling, it may be partially due to the good roads leading to the college that the number of its students is increasing so rapidly.

In regard to the athletic work done by the boys a little boast is made of their work in indoor polo. This game was invented by Mr. Jardine, who assists Mrs. Lawrence with the heavy work. He wished to have a match between the college boys and those of another school. It did not take place, for the school challenged, knowing the skill of its would-be opponents, refused to risk its laurels.

The college boys gave an athletic exhibition by themselves, however, to raise money for their athletic club expenses. It was a great success. They raised about $50, and the college girls, in a charming spirit of good-fellowship, presented the winners with two big boxes of candy, which they had made themselves. The most interesting event of last month in the college athletic world was a gymnasium party, given by Mrs. Lawrence. The refreshments were peanut brittle and water. The college magazine, The View, gave the following account of it in its athletic department:

"The most important of the gymnastic events of the month was the gymnasium party given by Mrs. Margaret Stanton Lawrence on March 26, which was not a continuous performance, as President Harvey said. The main features were the ball act by Miss Lee, the club swinging, and the dancing, which began with a Virginia Reel and ended with the new dance, entitled 'A Dance to the Dressing Room,' by Mrs. Lawrence. This new dance is not liked very much by the boys. The man who supplied us with peanut brittle had a good thing of it; he kept about 200 eating it at a lively rate for about an hour; dancing did not interfere, either—you eat while you dance, or get left."

Miss Lee is the pretty young lady who does such charming work with the game of London ball, which Mrs. Lawrence has introduced. It is one of the most graceful exercises given in the gymnasium. With two small rubber balls a class of girls goes through a series of evolutions, in which the balls go in every direction in which a ball is usually expected not to go, always returning to the hands of the throwers, who, with each evolution, form a picture prettier and more graceful than the one before. At the close of the class work, Miss Lee, with a setting of blue gymnasium-suited girls seated in a ring around her, repeats the pretty ball play alone. The history of the difficulties undergone in gaining a knowledge of the London game for transplanting to American soil is interesting. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton had seen the balls and the ropes, and told Mrs. Lawrence that they were worth a trip to Europe to learn.

Mrs. Wordsworth, the London teacher, is a celebrity. The grandchildren of the Queen are her pupils, the children of John Bright's sister have become expert under her tuition, and she has given instruction to many well-known English families.

"The charge is $15 a lesson, and the methods of teaching are said to be original, if brusque. Whether the necessity for a delicate submission in teaching royalty demands somewhat explosive methods in teaching other classes cannot be told, but unaccustomed pupils describe Mrs. Wordsworth as nothing less than volcanic.

"I had heard her give lessons before, fortunately," said Mrs. Lawrence, in speaking of her instruction in London ball, "so I was prepared. 'Now, don't you allow yourself to be frightened out of learning,' I said to myself, after hearing her screaming at some of her pupils, so I managed to preserve my equilibrium.

"In the first place I went to take my instruction in my regular gymnasium suit. The young women Mrs. Wordsworth had with her were in ordinary dress, very tightly laced, and with high-heeled shoes.

"'Are these worn very commonly in America?' asked one young woman, pointing with some concern at my divided skirt.

"Then I was put to work. One young woman stood in front of me and played ball, while the rest stood around as feeders. There was not a word of instruction, and I was simply expected to look at the woman in front of me who did not even have her face turned in my direction, while I was plied with balls. It is the most dreadful method of teaching, with not a word of analysis.

"'Do it!' Mrs. Wordsworth was shrieking in the mean time. 'Ah! Ah! do it, Mrs. Lawrence. Do it just as she does!'

"I took three lessons. I should have been glad to take more if they had not been so unsatisfactory. I managed, however, to learn the balls and something of the ropes. The way I did it was by insisting upon writing down every movement in the exercises I took.

"I never saw anything like you Americans,' said Mrs. Wordsworth. 'You always want to write things down.'

"The young women she had, taught the balls beautifully. They played, not only with two, but with four. I asked one of them how long it took her to learn, and she said she had been practicing a year. That is rather more satisfactory than three lessons.

"I originated the evolution of throwing the ball under the knee. It is pretty, I think, but it could not, of course, be done in anything but a gymnasium dress."

The entire work of the gymnasium at the Teachers College is on a hygienic basis. No tight clothing is allowed during the exercise, and the young women have an opportunity to hear a number of talks on hygienic subjects, particularly with reference to healthful dress, during the year.

NEW-ROCHELLE'S OLD CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Reorganized Eighty-four Years Ago.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., May 10.—The First Presbyterian Church to-day celebrated the eighty-fourth anniversary of its reorganization. The Rev. W. B. Waller, its pastor, preached morning and evening sermons appropriate to the occasion.

The First Presbyterian Church claims to be one of the oldest church organizations in Westchester County, dating its foundation to the earliest Huguenot colonists. The Huguenots divided in religious matters, some adopting the ritual of the English Church, whence sprung the Society of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, while others adhered to the tenets of the French Reformed Church. To the latter the First Presbyterian Church attributes its beginning.

The church was reorganized eighty-four years ago as a distinctly Presbyterian body, and came under the jurisdiction of a Presbytery. It is a strong organization. Under the Rev. Mr. Waller's pastorship, which began fourteen years ago, the membership has grown from 130 to 354 resident members. There are also thirty-four non-resident members.

The church last year distributed $4,076 in benevolences, and paid congregational expenses amounting to $6,588. It sustained an industrial school and conducted services at David's Island for the soldiers. It four years ago established a Presbyterian colony in North Street, which is now self-sustaining.

The church edifice at the junction of Main and Huguenot Streets is renowned for the beauty of its architecture.

Hurried Home in Wet Clothing.

A catboat containing two men and a six-year-old boy upset opposite the foot of Ninth Street, Hoboken, yesterday. The occupants of the boat were rescued by Christian Peters, Henry Thiel, and John Cannon, who put off to their assistance in a yawl. The men refused to give their names or even to wait to dry their clothes. They said they lived in New-York City, and asked that the catboat be sent to the foot of West Eighty-fifth Street.

CHURCHES OLD AND NEW

CORNERSTONE OF ST. CATHERINE'S LAID AT PELHAMVILLE.

New Structure Made Necessary by the Increase in the Congregation of St. Gabriel's Church in the Parish of Which It Is—New-Rochelle's Presbyterian Church That Was Founded by the Huguenots When They Fled from France.

PELHAMVILLE, N. Y., May 10.—The corner stone of St. Catherine's Catholic Church in this place, was laid this afternoon. The Very Rev. Dean Lings of St. Joseph's Church, Yonkers, officiated. The sermon was by the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City. Catholic organizations of New-Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and neighboring towns assisted at the ceremonies. The delegation from New-Rochelle marched to Pelhamville to the music of a band.

St. Catherine's Church is in the Parish of St. Gabriel's Church, New-Rochelle. It became necessary to build a church here to accommodate the Catholic residents who are too far away from St. Gabriel's Church to attend it without much inconvenience.

St. Catherine's Church.
Its Cornerstone Laid with Impressive Ceremonies Yesterday.

St. Catherine's Church was organized last December. There were thirty-five families in the congregation, which began its meetings in the Town Hall.

The church edifice, which is already partly built, was designed by Henry Rapelye of Mount Vernon. It is a frame building in Gothic style. The seating capacity is 300. There are to be eight windows in the side walls and three windows in the sanctuary. All the windows will be of stained glass. The three sanctuary windows will bear pictures of the Sacred Heart, St. Patrick, and St. Catherine. The Sacred Heart window will be the gift of St. Gabriel's Parish. The two windows remaining will be given by Mr. and Mrs. P. Farrell. Other windows and many articles of furniture have been promised by citizens of Pelhamville and New-Rochelle. The church edifice will cost $6,000.

The services at St. Catherine's will be conducted by the Rev. John Anthony Kellner, rector of St. Gabriel's Church, and his assistant, the Rev. Louis Cussack.

ST. PETER'S 65TH ANNIVERSARY.

Only Six Older Episcopal Churches in This City.

The sixty-fifth anniversary of the organization of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church was celebrated at the church, 340 West Twentieth Street, yesterday forenoon. The Rev. Olin Scott Roche, S. T. P., rector of the church, made an anniversary statement, giving in detail the history of the formation of St. Peter's. "Of the eighty-seven Episcopal churches in New-York City," he said, "only six are older, while eighty are younger than St. Peter's. No member of the original congregation is now living. There is but one rector emeritus living. Only one remains who can tell of the laying of the cornerstone."

The Very Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., LL. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, preached the sermon. There were present as visiting clergymen the Rev. Dr. Seibt of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius R. Duffie, rector emeritus of the Church of the Epiphany, and Dr. Maliory, editor of The Churchman.

South Carolinians After Pensions.

From The Columbia (S. C.) Register.

While the law requires that the State pensions must be distributed by June 15, only six County Boards have as yet reported. Returns from the six counties give some interesting data upon which to base speculations as to the number of pensioners and how many of the new applicants have been disappointed. In the six counties there were altogether last year 255 pensioners. This year 595 asked for pensions and 244 were rejected, which makes the number of pensioners 351, an increase over last year of 96. The State Board has to go over the list finally, but generally no great changes are made. The figures show a wonderful increase of applications, but comparatively a small increase in the number approved. Taking for granted the same ratio of increase in the other counties of the State, the indications are that there will be over 5,000 pensioners. It will be impossible to tell what each will get, as the different classes get different amounts. Whatever may be the result, the figures show that a great many old soldiers think they ought to have pensions. All of them should, as a matter of fact, but the money is not available. No man who has a net income of $100 a year is entitled to a pension.

[Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

SYNOPSIS.

Methuen and his friend Calvert, the narrator of the story, are Englishmen who have taken service in the Chilean Army, in the war between Chile and Peru. They are accidentally captured by Garcia, a Peruvian guerrilla leader. They are brought bound to a village, and anticipate the torture, as they have harried Garcia and executed his men wherever found. To their surprise, they are put through a form of trial. At the close of the proceedings, Garcia asks them if there is any reason why they should not be executed.

PART II.

I shrugged my shoulders. It seemed useless to say anything. Methuen said: "Look here, Sir; you've got us, there's no mistake about that. It seems to me you've two courses before you, and they are these: Either you can kill us, more or less barbarously, in which case you will raise a most pestilential hunt at your heels, or you can put us up to ransom. Now, neither Calvert, here, nor myself is a rich man, but if you chose to let us go with sound skins we're prepared to pay ten thousand Chilean dollars apiece for our passports. Now, how does that strike you?"

Garcia finished rolling his cigarette, and lit it with care. He inhaled a deep breath of smoke. "Señor," he said, (the words coming out from between his white teeth with little puffs of vapor,) "you do not appear to understand. You fight as a soldier of fortune, and I am merely in arms as a patriot. I am no huckster, to traffic in men's lives for money, nor am I a timorous fool to be scared into robbing a culprit of his just dues."

"Very well, then," said Methuen, "murder the pair of us."

Garcia smiled unpleasantly. "You may be a very brave man," said he, "but you are not a judicious one. To a judge less just than myself this insolence might have added something to your punishment; but as it is, I shall overlook what you have said and only impose the penalty I had determined upon before you spoke."

He lifted his thin yellow fingers, and drew a fresh breath of smoke. Then he waved the cigarette toward the magnolia tree in the centre of the plaza. "You see that bough which juts toward the chapel?"

"It's made for a gallows," said Methuen.

"Precisely," said the guerrilla, "and it will be used as one inside of ten minutes. I shall string one of you up there by the neck to dangle there between heaven and earth. The other man shall have a rifle and cartridges, and if, standing where he does now, he can cut with a bullet the rope with which his friend is hanged, then you shall both go free."

"I hear you say it," said Methuen. "In other words, you condemn one of us to be strangled slowly without chance of reprieve. But what guarantee have we that you will not slit the second man's throat after you have had your sport out of him?"

Garcia sprang to his feet with a stamp of passion, and the chair rolled over backward. "You foul adventurer!" he cried. "You paid mankiller!" and then he broke off with a bitter "Pah!" and folded his arms, and for a minute held silence till he got his tongue under control again. "Señor," he said, coldly, "my country's wrongs may break my heart, but they can never make me break my word. I may be a hunted guerrilla, but I still remain a gentleman."

"I beg your pardon," said Methuen.

"We will now," continued Garcia, icily, "find out which of you two will play which part. Afterward I will add another condition which may lend more skill to what follows. I will not coerce you. Kindly choose between yourselves which of you will hang and which shoot."

My comrade shrugged his shoulders. "I like you, Calvert, old man," said he, "but

Garcia Sprang to His Feet.

I'm not prepared to dance on nothing for you."

"It would be simplest to toss for exit," I said.

"Precisely; but, my dear fellow, I have both hands trussed up, and no coin."

"Pray, let me assist you," said Garcia. "Señor Calvert, may I trouble you for an expression of opinion?"

He leaned over the edge of the piazza and spun a dollar into the air. I watched it with a thumping heart, and when for an instant it paused a dazzling splash of brightness against the red-tiled roof, I cried

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...4:37|Sun sets...7:06|Moon rises...3:40

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MAY 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Acacia	Gibraltar	April 23
Algonquin	Jacksonville	May 8
Alliance	Colon	May 4
Alsatia	Gibraltar	April 25
Bovic	Liverpool	May 7
City of Washington	Havana	May 9
Coventry	Rotterdam	April 25
Dunstan	Para	April 29
El Sud	New-Orleans	May 6
Furnessia	Glasgow	April 30
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	April 30
Madiana	St. Thomas	April 30
Pocahontas	London	April 25
Saale	Bremen	May 1
State of California	Glasgow	May 1
Woolwich	Gibraltar	April 25

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

Friesland	Antwerp	May 2
Leona	Galveston	May 5
Nacoochee	Savannah	May 9
Seminole	Charleston	May 10

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13.

California	Hamburg	April 29
Dresden	Bremen	May 1
Havel	Bremen	May 5
James Turpie	Gibraltar	April 28
Segurana	Havana	May 4
Teutonic	Liverpool	May 6

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

El Mar	New-Orleans	May 9
Island	Christiansand	May 1

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Iroquois	May 11	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Finance	May 11	Colon	29 Broadway.
Tuba	May 12	Gonaives	24 State St.
Lahn	May 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Orizaba	May 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Algonquin	May 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	May 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	May 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	May 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	May 14	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normannia	May 14	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Venezuela	May 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Rio Grande	May 15	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
S. of California	May 15	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Seminole	May 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'ton	May 16	Havana	113 Wall St.
Knickerbocker	May 16	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Allegheny	May 16	Jacksonville	24 State St.
K. Wilhelm II.	May 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	May 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	May 16	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	May 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Saale	May 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	May 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Touraine	May 16	S'th'mpton	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	May 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Havel	May 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alliance	May 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hesperides	May 20	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Alvena	May 20	Cape Haiti.	24 State St.
Iroquois	May 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	May 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	May 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	May 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	May 21	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Madiana	May 21	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	May 21	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Pretoria	May 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	May 22	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Norwegian	May 22	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Colorado	May 22	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	May 23	London	4 Broadway.
Werra	May 23	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	May 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	May 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	May 23	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	May 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Amsterdam	May 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	May 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seminole	May 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Trave	May 26	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	May 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	May 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	May 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	May 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Prinz Bismarck	May 27	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	May 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
S. of Nebraska	May 29	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Iroquois	May 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	May 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Pulton	May 30	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	May 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	May 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	May 30	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Westerdam	May 30	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mobile	May 30	London	4 Broadway.
Spree	June 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	June 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	June 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	June 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, May 10.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Swain, Sorrento April 17, via Gibraltar 25th, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) Anderson, Amsterdam April 20, via Shields; in ballast to Columbia Oil Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Kesbek, (Br.,) Muir, Shields April 25, in ballast to Goepel & Trube. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Strathisla, (Br.,) Marshall, Sourabaya Feb. 21, via St. Michaels April 25, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

SS Jamestown, Huiphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to W. M. Sorrell.

SS Scandinavia, (Ger.,) Jorgelsen, Hamburg April 23, via Havre, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 9th, an anchored on account of fog.

SS Bermuda, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda May 7, with mdse and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:15 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ike Stone, (Br.,) Jones, St. Vincent April 29, in ballast to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar 6:30 A. M.

Bark Antigua (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Trinidad 24 ds, with asphaltum to Trinidad Asphalt Paving Co. Spoken May 1 to E. P. Whitney & Co.

Brig Bertha Gray, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Antigua 25 ds, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Gillespie Brothers—vessel to J. E. Whitney & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, moderate breeze, clear; refinery hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Lennox, for Hongkong; Baracoa, for Gibara; Habana, for Havana; Martello, for Hull. Bark Anna, for Copenhagen.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 10.—SS Glenartney, (Br.,) Capt. McGregor, from Yokohama, &c., for New-York, arr. at Aden to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Halle, (Ger.,) Capt. Roben, from Bremen for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New-York, arr. at Havre yesterday.

SS Ptolemy, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, from New-York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from Antwerp for New-York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, from Liverpool, sailed from Queenstown for New-York at 8:25 A. M. to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States District Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Room 40, Post Office Building, 11 A. M.

12.—Weaver vs. Williams, 96—Blake Manufacturing Company vs. steamship Alfred Dumois, 137—McGeeney vs. tug C. H. Brinckerhoff, 123—Murray vs. the Mayor, &c., 127—United States vs. tug Hudson, 34—Horton vs. Hervey, 122—United States vs. tug Tacoma, 44—Kupej vs. ferryboat Clinton.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT.—Recess until Tuesday, May 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Frank, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Smyth, J.—Motions.

Demurrers.—Nos. 146, 174, 143, 151.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 2829, 2639, 2997, 3022, 2915, 3036, 2979, 2808. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2192, 1657, 1932, 1919, 2054, 2333, 1839, 2198, 1554, 1776, 2340. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Andrews, J.

Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.

Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Lawrence, J.

Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8055, 4110, 7097, 7465, 8199, 7634, 7269, 5575, 6783, 8471, 6889, 4038, 7945, 7885, 7940. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 2398, 1797, 2242, 635, 2137, 2138, 1410, 2619. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, May 18.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.

Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Nos. 2358, 2196, 2302, 2416, 1138, 2410, 2277, 2305, 2266, 2377, 2452, 2476, 2585, 2592, 2599. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Judge to charge.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, Jr., J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned until Monday, May 18.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Wills for Probate—Edmund Sheehan, Patrick Mulhearn, Elizabeth Werdan, Charles T. Raynolds, Wandelin Ruchert, John Freithal, Marie D. Wurster, Susan P. Walter, Ellen Sullivan, Valentine Roeszler, Caroline Hagen, at 10:30 A. M. Catharine Butler, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—No. 1112—Will of Jane A. Dwyer, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1173—Will of Sophie Kleuer, at 10:30 A. M. No. 1165—Will of James Riley, at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.

Nos. 758, 260, 1845, 1259, 3236, 759, 1243, 4307, 4588½, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J. Nos. 1103, 1088, 1089, 1060, 1098, 535, 1167, 306½, 1172, 1177, 300. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 743, 1333, 1317, 4252, 857, 1015, 1337, 859, 1353, 778, 1373, 701, 1016, 1029, 1268, 1596, 830, 608, 920, 890, 775, 1293, 1298, 820, 1263, 1264, 1281, 1328, 773, 830. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 4082, 3485, 3661, 4209, 4238, 4255, 4263, 4190, 4476, 4492, 4058, 4481, 3441, 3117, 3882, 3583, 4291, 2349, 2690, 4162, 1552, 3948, 4317, 4427, 4351, 4405, 4448, 4205, 4464, 4485, 4497, 4555, 3248, 3326, 4403, 4370, 4340. Clear.

Referee Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Lyon—Hugh R. Garden.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Morris J. Neuwitter vs. David Rosenheim—Philip Rosenheim.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Smith, J.

Nos. 48, 330, 202, 497, 190, 47, 466, 527, 542, 334, 549. Every case on the May, 1896, calendar has been reached.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Clement, J.; Part II., Osborne, J.; Part III., Van Wyck, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.

Nos. 2065, 3453, 4208, 1369, 1026, 2100, 3479, 2123, 2375, 1538, 1907, 886, 4248, 2395, 1603, 1489½, 1477, 2402, 2403, 613, 2416, 2420, 2421, 4053, 4345, 1947, 4825, 2242, 2243, 2250, 1266, 4834, 4689, 1909.

Highest number reached on regular call is No. 2421.

COUNTY COURT—Hurd, J.—Civil calendar.

Nos. 459, 25, 437, 473, 485, 487, 494, 511, 520, 526, 528, 531, 537, 557, 561, 517, 500.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Elizabeth Ritter, Gertrude Ann Denyse, Louis Jacobs, Jacob Duls, Dorothy Stryker, Catharine Cannon, Robert Hutson, Philip Deckelmann, Alma L. Carhart, Josiah H. Benton and Patrick Donnelly.

The accounting in the estates of Susan A. Dickinson, Christian Claus, and Josephine L. E. Muehle.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 34—Will of John McGrath. 41—Guardianship Dasweiller, infants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a reliable Protestant woman to take care of gentleman's house for the Summer; would do some fine washing; ten years' personal reference; no family but husband. 206 West 71st St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—A thorough servant having strictly temperate husband employed during the day would like the care of gentleman's house; best reference. American Protestant, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Competent person wishes charge of house during absence of family; is first-class laundress; best references. Mrs. McKeene, 1,261 3d Av.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By two respectable women; house to care for Summer months; can come well recommended from last place. M. C., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—A woman would like the care of house for Summer, and do the laundry work or cooking; has no children. Mrs. Higgins, 217 East 84th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a small family; the care of house for the Summer; best city reference. Mrs. Sweeney, 234 East 89th St.

CARETAKER.—By a respectable woman, house to take care of for the Summer; can be highly recommended. Mrs. Alberg, 237 East 38th St.

CARETAKER.—By mother and daughter to take care of house for the Summer; best city reference. E., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants position for first-class chambermaid, whom she recommends highly for fidelity, sobriety, honesty, and thorough knowledge of her duties; lady can be seen, between 1 and 2 o'clock. Address, three days, Employer, 25 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Do plain sewing or assist with waiting; to go to country preferred; two years' personal and written reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 521 West 52d St., care of Halpin.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid alone or chambermaid and seamstress in a small American family; no objection to going to the country; last employer can be seen. H. A., 243 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID—MAID.—By two German girls, sisters, as chambermaid and maid or take care of grown children; good waitress; in private family; city or country. Mrs. Basta, 1,728 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires employment for a girl as chambermaid in a private family. Please call, in the morning, third apartment, 183 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to go as waitress in country for Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place first-class chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place her chambermaid in a private family, city or country, whom she can highly recommend. 32 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. 1,626 1st Av., care of A. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires to secure place for competent chambermaid, whom she can recommend; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 29 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 324 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; flat preferred; best city reference. 998 1st Av., Mulligan; third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; first-class chambermaid, and assist in waiting; city or country; best references; no cards. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat North German as chambermaid and seamstress, or nursery governess; best reference; city or country. 107 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best references. 1,828 2d Av., Marker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in private family; five years' city references. 251 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city reference. 548 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and to assist with sewing; three years' personal reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; best city references. 1,244 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; English Protestant. Mary, 434 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—City or country; good reference from last place. Katherine, Box 346 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress. 980 8th Av., between 57th and 58th Sts., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; neat sewer; best city reference. A. W., Box 237 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving the city desires employment for a girl as chambermaid in a private family. Please call, in the morning, third apartment, 183 West 73d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid, or to go as waitress in country for Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, 146 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes to place first-class chambermaid and seamstress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, before 12 o'clock, 18 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wants to place her chambermaid in a private family, city or country, whom she can highly recommend. 32 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; first-class city references. 1,626 1st Av., care of A. Johnson.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires to secure place for competent chambermaid, whom she can recommend; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 29 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 324 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; flat preferred; best city reference. 998 1st Av., Mulligan; third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; first-class chambermaid, and assist in waiting; city or country; best references; no cards. 326 East 57th St., Savage's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat North German as chambermaid and seamstress, or nursery governess; best reference; city or country. 107 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best references. 1,828 2d Av., Marker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in private family; five years' city references. 251 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; city reference. 548 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and